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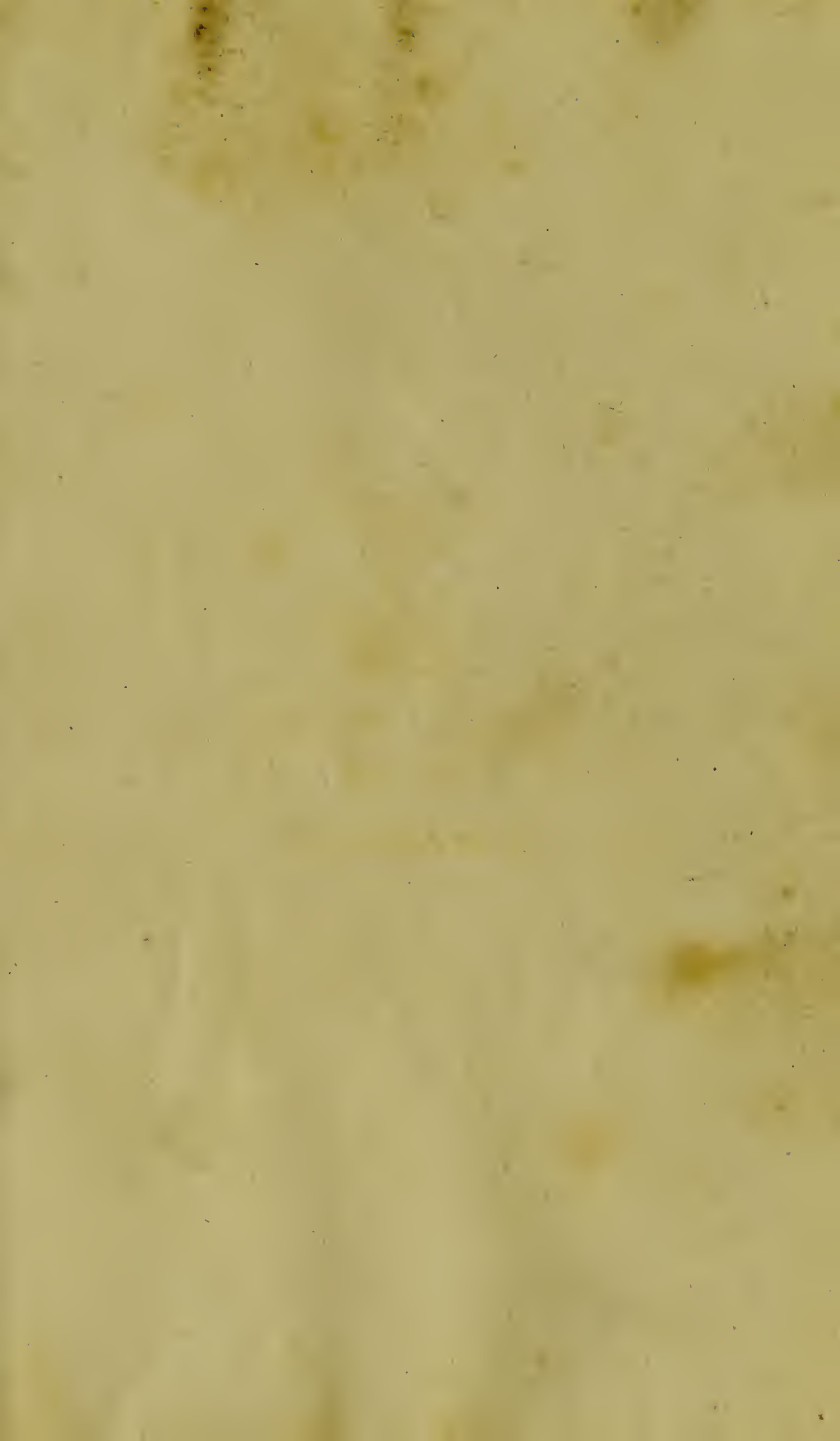
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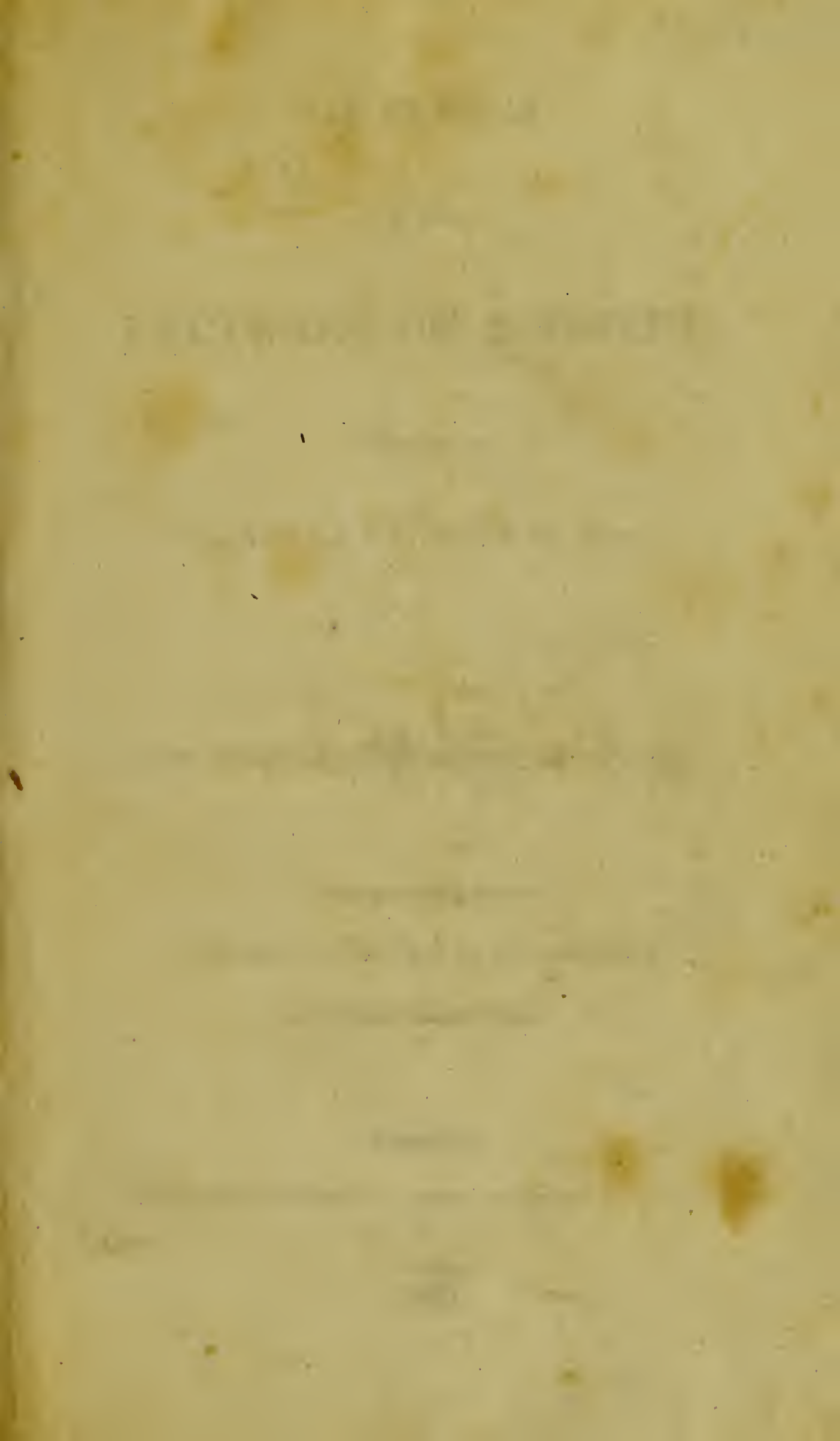
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OUTLINES OF THE
LECTURES ON SURGERY
1822

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KINGS COLLEGE LONDON



OUTLINES
OF THE
LECTURES ON SURGERY,

DELIVERED BY

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART.

AT

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PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE STUDENTS.

London :

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1821.

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PREFACE.

FOR the last five and twenty years I have been in the habit of using the following Notes, to direct the order of my ideas, and to recal the pathological facts which I have had an opportunity of observing. I have been induced to print them, from the conviction that they will assist the Student in taking notes of what I may deliver; as it will be more easy to fill up these outlines, than to arrange and write the whole.

A. P. C.

Sept. 20th, 1820.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1763 TO 1789

BY JAMES M. SMITH

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. ALLEN, 1819

AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS

IN THE UNITED STATES

AND IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY J. B. ALLEN

AND SONS, 1819

AND IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY J. B. ALLEN

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

Surgery defined.

Principles of Surgery,

_____ explained.

_____ on what founded.

_____ exemplified.

True Theory contrasted with *Hypothesis*.

Evils resulting to science from the latter.

Practice of Surgery.

Qualities required in a Surgeon.

Anatomy ; its use in the *discrimination* of *disease* ;
in the performance of *operations* ; and in
the *examination* of *morbid parts*.

The parts of the body most essential to be particularly studied.

Practical Anatomy ; mode of pursuing it.

Physiology. Healthy functions to be known
before diseased actions can be understood.

Cause of Mr. Hunter's superiority.

Medicine ; the study of it important. The influence of local disease on the constitution ; and the origin of local disease from constitutional derangement. Medicine and Surgery mutually assist each other.

Midwifery.

Hospital attendance. Duties of the Apprentice.
Dresser. Pupil.

Reading. Systematic Works. Books on detached subjects.

Mode of Education improved of late. Classical attainments.

Advice. Advantages resulting from knowledge united with perseverance.

LECTURE I.

ON IRRITATION.

Definition of Irritation.

Remote effects of accidents and diseases.

Sympathy ; the meaning of the term explained.

Diseased sympathetic sensations.

Diseased sympathetic actions.

Irritation is local or constitutional.

*The symptoms of constitutional irritation, called
irritative fever.*

*Cause of these symptoms ; nervous system de-
ranged ; secretions stopped.*

Circumstances on which their degree depends.

Treatment of constitutional and local irritation.

To remove the cause of *irritation*.

To deplete the system.

To restore the secretions.

To lessen the irritability of the body.

LECTURE II.

ON INFLAMMATION.

Its characteristic symptoms.

The explanation of these.

*The local effects of inflammation in producing
adhesion, suppuration, ulceration, and gan-
grene.*

The constitutional effects of inflammation.

Inflammation is healthy or unhealthy.

It is acute or chronic.

Irritable inflammation.

Inflammation peculiar or specific.

Causes predisposing to its production.

Its occasional causes.

*Its proximate cause, or state of the body under
the disease.*

Different opinions respecting it.

Deductions from experiments.

Effects of inflammation on the larger blood-vessels.

LECTURE III.

THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION

Is constitutional and local.

The constitutional treatment consists in a diminution of nervous excitement, and of the force of circulation, by

Bleeding. When indicated. Signs for its repetition. General or local bleeding.

Restoring the secretions. *Purgatives* ; their action ; different kinds. *Sudorifics* ; their action ; best mode of producing the effect. *Diuretics* ; medicines required for this purpose.

Diminishing the irritability of the body ; modes of effecting this object.

Chronic inflammation requires a slow, gradual, and continued action on the secretions ; mode of doing this.

Local treatment.

To diminish nervous power, contract the distended vessels, and increase the secretions, by

Cold applications ;

Heat and *moisture* united ;

Local bleeding ;

Counter irritation ; its influence ;

Advantage of rest to inflamed parts.

Their posture to be attended to.

Remote effects of inflammation to be removed, viz.

_____ Vascular congestion,

_____ Indurations,

_____ Rigidity.

LECTURE IV.

ON THE ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION.

Effects of inflammation on the blood.

Nature of the adhesive matter which is effused.

pleura —
Parts most *prone* to the adhesive inflammation.

Advantages arising from this tendency to adhesion rather than suppuration.

Appearances which parts assume under this inflammation.

In what *manner* it is best displayed.

The *time* required for the production of adhesion.

The adhesive matter becomes organized.

The *time* required for this purpose.

The *use* of adhesive inflammation:

In wounds;

In operations;

In sealing blood-vessels;

In forming cysts ;

In dividing cavities ;

In enclosing pus.

LECTURE V.

ON SUPPURATION.

The *constitutional symptoms* produced by the
suppurative inflammation.

Its local appearances and effects.

The parts of the body which are most prone to
this inflammation.

Suppuration in wounds.

Loss of substance not essential to suppuration.

Pus a *secretion*.

The *usual qualities* of pus.

Its *specific* qualities. *Purulent secretion, pus, the*

The use of suppuration, upon the surface of
ulcers, and *the action of granulation*

In aiding the ulcerative process.

Incrustations produced by it.

Consequences of the sudden cessation of sup-
puration.

LECTURE VI.
ON ULCERATION.

Definition of ulceration.

Effect of inflammation on the *absorbent* vessels.

The *constitutional* and *local* symptoms of ulceration.

Its principal causes.

The *direction* it generally takes.

Its extreme *rapidity* when compared with the powers of *restoration*.

New formed parts most liable to yield to its influence.

Parts of *weak living powers* most readily ulcerate.

The *uses* of ulceration.

OF ABSCESSSES.

The mode of their *formation*.

The *danger* with which they are attended.

Abscesses *acute* or *chronic* ; *healthy* or *unhealthy*.

Their *constitutional* treatment.

Their *local* treatment.

The *cause* of the *constitutional* irritation which follows the *opening* of an abscess.

LECTURE VII.

ON GRANULATION.

The second mode of union.

The mode in which abscesses and wounds are healed.

Formation of granulations explained.

Their *vascularity*.

—— sensibility.

—— ready inosculation.

ON CICATRIZATION.

New skin; in what manner produced.

Its degree of vascularity.

Its subsequent contraction, producing deformity.

Cicatrization affected by the form of ulcers; and their situation.

Reproduction of parts by adhesion and granulation.

OF ULCERS.

Appearance when healthy.

Principles by which their treatment is to be guided.

LECTURE VIII.

UNHEALTHY STATE OF ULCERS.

Granulations too *prominent*.

————— *languid*.

Ulcers inflamed.

Gangrenous ulcer.

Irritable state of ulcers.

Sinuous ulcer.

Ulcers from extraneous bodies.

The chronic carbuncle.

The menstrual ulcer.

Ulcers from varicose veins.

The œdematous ulcer.

Cutaneous ulcerations.

State of the edges impeding the healing of ulcers:

Edges callous;

—— everted;

—— inverted.

Malignant ulcers hereafter described.

*See from your own observation the
state of the edges is produced before the*

*Wound is healed. Inflammation is not yet
entirely gone. The edges are still everted
and the wound is not yet healed. The
edges are still everted and the wound is
not yet healed.*

LECTURE IX.

SPHACELUS, GANGRENE, OR MORTIFICATION.

Gangrene defined.

Produced by two degrees of action.

Symptoms preceding it in its different states.

The *sloughing* process explained.

State of the body and of the part which predisposes to it.

Its occasional cause.

Dissection of the part prior to and during the state of gangrene.

TREATMENT.

Preventing its occurrence when threatened by high degrees of inflammation.

Constitutional and local means.

Prevention when threatened by low degrees of action.

Treatment during the sloughing process.

Amputation for gangrene considered.

Gangrene in old persons.

CARBUNCLE.

Its *nature* explained.

The *degree of danger* attending it.

Its *treatment*.

BOILS.

ON ERYSIPELAS.

Of two kinds.

Its characteristic symptoms.

Reason of its great extent.

Occurs at particular seasons.

Its causes.

Dissection of it.

Does it ever suppurate?

Its danger in certain situations.

TREATMENT.

Local ; no relaxing applications.

Constitutional.

Is there any specific remedy for this disease?

very seldom sufficient to be
 made in either of these
 or other occasions in the
 the other, because the
 this is the effect of the
 some time.

LECTURE X.

INJURIES OF THE BRAIN.

Enumeration of the functions supported by the brain and spinal marrow.

Symptoms produced by violence done to the brain.

The causes which give rise to these symptoms.

Concussion.

Its usual symptoms.

Its discriminating marks.

Appearances upon dissection.

Treatment of concussion.

Principal object is to prevent inflammation.

Depletion carried to a great extent.

Emetics ; their effect.

Counter irritation.

Mental excitement and all stimulants to be avoided.

Trephining ; its danger ; its inutility in concussion.

Remote consequences of concussion.

Their treatment.

Concussion in children ; how treated.

very careful. They are
Lacerated to the scalp
open
Painful

... will ...
... later away ...
... addition to bleeding it is necessary to
... should ...

... will often restore the ...
... blood ... to the brain
... must be given ...
... connection ...
... be ...

... weight. Small doses of ...
... Hydrate of ...
... a ...
... considerable relief.

... in ...
... the ...
...

In the lungs the heart & vesperation
are affected -
Stomach & bowels at first loose & in
Pulse slow with considerable force
irregular bounding more or less
than common
Changes are many & sudden as at first
2. Inflammation of some of the organs
is a continuation of the disorder in consequence of
exhaustion brought on by the
and gradually - in some cases, but
not common - severe pain in the
stomach. These symptoms arising from
the same cause
Inflammation is sometimes connected
with consumption
Breast sometimes without any swelling
or any appearance of heat
all that you can do is to
I purge the patient
by enemata with friction it is of
no supply the patient

These things only become important
in consequence of their extent or
duration & when they
when they become extensive these
appearances are common
These things are common in consumption
but are attended with very
little danger in the
some cases I have seen
You may be in the way of
stomach & bowels & leave
in the hands of the
a little more

LECTURE XI.

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN.

From *extravasation* of *blood*.

Its symptoms.

Appearances on dissection.

Treatment of *extravasation*.

Trephining, its use considered.

FRACTURES OF THE SKULL

Produce no immediate symptoms of injury to the brain, unless accompanied by extravasation, concussion, or depression of bone.

Sometimes followed by inflammation.

Simple or *compound*.

Their union shewn.

Fractures at the basis of the skull.

Dissection.

Their treatment.

FRACTURES, WITH DEPRESSION OF THE SKULL.

Their immediate effects depending on the degree of depression.

Experiments.

Fractures with depression are *simple* or *compound*.

Various specimens shewn.

The *treatment* which they require.

Healed in 20 days.

though it does not produce any symptoms
of derangement of mind - sometimes
but in a few days inflammation is
produced which endangers the Patient's life
or even sometimes destroy by producing
a pyrexia - which is the effect of
inflammation.

Treatment when you find the fingers
swollen, drop a piece of lint in
boiling water & lay it over the fingers
which is to be brought over with the
adhesive plaster & a
double linen roller.

Inflam and Swollen - of the Brain
A few days after being thrown under
a millstone the Patient was suffering
complaints of great Pain in the face
Pallor & very full veins in the
carotid arteries being with pro-
fuse continuance occasionally
flushed face & vomiting.
The wound loosed its dressing & became
giving a bloody discharge & some
discharge - a condensation of
the scalp.

From seven to ten days
with average temperature
of 100.5 in the evening
Treatment.

Active debility - faint
when the wound looks dry & is dry
the Patient is to be kept in
the bed - the head raised on
the pillow, or supported by
large bandage to the head.

LECTURE XII.

WOUNDS OF THE BRAIN.

Their effects on the cerebral functions.

Fungus arising from the brain.

Its treatment.

INFLAMMATION AND SUPPURATION OF THE BRAIN.

Symptoms of these states.

The *time* at which they *supervene*.

Appearances on *dissection*, shewing the *various*
seats of suppuration.

Treatment required to prevent the occurrence
of inflammation after injuries ; and to sub-
due it when present.

When matter is formed, is the operation of tre-
phining required, and to what extent should
it be carried.

Operation of *trepining*.

Instruments required.

Much simplified of late years.

Its use. Its danger.

The parts of the skull to be avoided in the operation.

Treatment after the operation.

INJURIES OF THE SCALP.

Their danger.

INJURIES OF THE SPINE.

Concussion of the medulla spinalis.

Extravasation upon it.

Fracture with *depression*.

entire of the bank - all gravelly
the floor

surface of the rock was the same as the
laborer's surface when he was working
Occasionally the surface is covered with
a fine layer of gravel. Looking up
the face of the rock, the surface is
exposed to the air. It is not the
surface of the rock, but the surface of the
rock, which is exposed to the air.

is visible to the eye. The
surface of the rock is covered with
small pieces of gravel. Looking up
the face of the rock, the surface is
exposed to the air. It is not the
surface of the rock, but the surface of the
rock, which is exposed to the air.

LECTURE XIII.

ON ANEURISM.

Aneurism defined.

Divided into *external* and *internal* aneurism.

Symptoms of the external.

———— divided into *three stages.*

Symptoms of internal aneurisms ; thoracic, abdominal, pelvic, cerebral.

A general or partial *disposition* in *arteries* to their production.

Greatest *number* in the same individual.

The *age* at which they most frequently occur.

The *sex* most liable to them.

Their *discriminating marks.*

Their mode of formation.

The appearances which they exhibit on dissection.

The causes of aneurism.

Its spontaneous cure.

The medical and dietetic treatment of the patient, and its results.

LECTURE XIV.

ON THE OPERATION FOR ANEURISM.

The *old operation* described.

The *new mode* of operating, as suggested and practised by *Mr. Hunter*.

Its *principle*.

Deviations from Mr. Hunter's mode of operating; their result.

Different kinds of *ligature*.

Steps of the operation shewn on the *dead body*.

The *after-treatment* which is required.

Period at which the *ligature separates*.

The *effects* produced by the operation.

The operation shewn on the different *accessible* arteries of the body.

Treatment of the *lacerated* and *wounded* artery, by *pressure* or *operation*.

LECTURE XV.

ON HYDROCELE.

The disease defined.

Different situations in which it is found.

Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Its progress described.

Varieties met with in this disease.

Characters which distinguish it from other diseases in the scrotum.

The causes of hydrocele.

Its natural cure.

The medical treatment of hydrocele when connected with a morbid state of constitution.

Its *palliative* treatment by *tapping*.

Mode of performing the operation.

Instruments required.

Effects of the operation.

Its danger in some cases.

LECTURE XVI.

ON THE CURE OF HYDROCELE.

Principles of cure,

_____by absorption.

_____adhesion.

_____granulation.

Absorption in the young.

Adhesion generally produced by tent; by seton;
by injections.

Granulation produced by incision; by caustic;
by excision.

Various modes of operating described.

The *Three* now occasionally employed.

Seton; in what cases employed; how to be introduced.

Incision; method adopted to insure its success.

Injection.

Apparatus required.

Fluid injected.

Mode of performing the operation.

Time required.

After-treatment.

HYDROCELE OF THE SPERMATIC CHORD.

Its symptoms.

Diagnosis.

Treatment.

ENCYSTED HYDROCELE.

Its seats.

Its treatment.

It is not difficult to find out
from above the Court is saying we are
very much in a better position than
we are by the aid of a little
more the Commission for
the... a simple survey so little
of the... about the...
and...
...

Hydrogen...
...

LECTURE XVII.

DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE, RENDERING ITS REMOVAL NECESSARY.

Hydatid or Encysted Testicle.

Its character and progress.

The age at which it occurs.

Its appearance on dissection.

Its distinguishing marks.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation for this disease.

True hydatid enlargement of the testis.

THE SCHIRROUS TESTICLE.

A disease of rare occurrence.

Its progress and termination.

The age at which this disease affects the testicle.

Its appearance on dissection.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation. *very old & extensive disease*

Its danger in *protracted* cases.

THE FUNGOUS DISEASE OF THE TESTIS.

A disease of frequent occurrence.

The *age* at which it most commonly appears. *50 years*

The *symptoms* which accompany its progress.

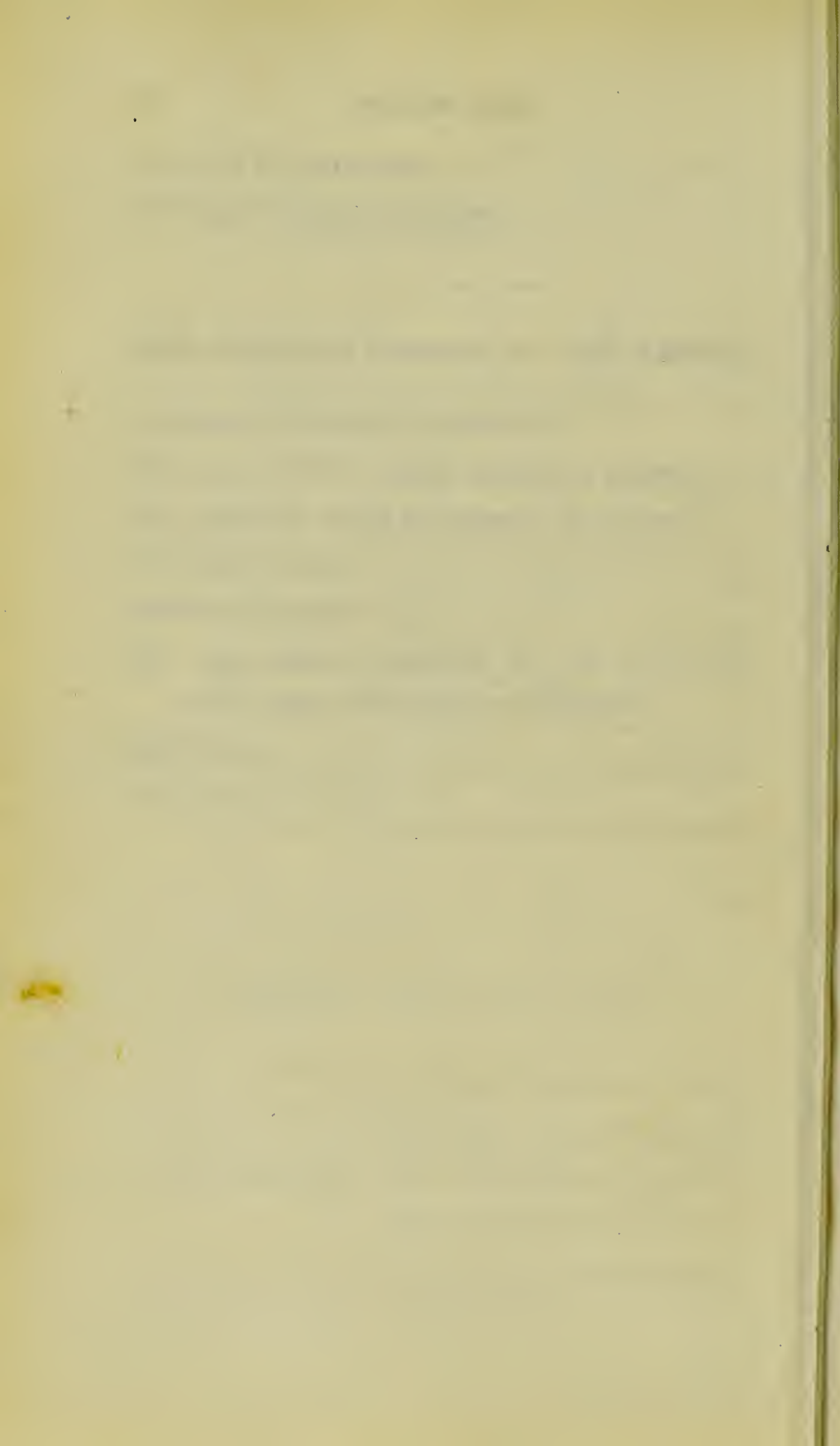
Its rapid increase. *very rapid from deposits of blood*

External character. *mostly of duration*

The *appearances* presented by the testis and
other parts of the body on *dissection*.

Operation.

Its result.



LECTURE XVIII.

DISEASES OF THE TESTIS CONTINUED.

Chronic inflammation of the organ.

Its symptoms and progress.

A suppurative process frequently ensuing.

Granulating tumor from its surface.

Its causes.

Its treatment ; is generally to be subdued.

Treatment of the granulating swelling.

Removal of the testis ; in what cases it is required.

THE IRRITABLE TESTIS.

Its symptoms.

Cause of this disease.

Dissection of a testicle affected with this disease.

Cases in which its removal has been required.

Castration.

Steps of the operation.

After-treatment.

Make a full incision the whole length of scrotum to prevent the accumulation
of matter - as time flows on, cut completely at the base - put a ligature
around the vessels (drawing out the vas deferens) to prevent retraction of cord into
inguinal canal - The spermatic artery & that of vas deferens will be
given ligatures.

the surface of the ground is covered with a thin uniform
layer of snow. The temperature is below zero. The wind is
from the north. The clouds are light. The sun is visible
but the light is not strong. The temperature has commenced a small decline
which is due to the change in the mode of operation of the
engine. The heat is not so good as before.

The engine is now working as expected. The fuel
consumption is 20 lbs per hour. The temperature is
about 20 degrees below zero. The heat is not so good as before.

The engine is now working as expected. The fuel
consumption is 20 lbs per hour. The temperature is
about 20 degrees below zero. The heat is not so good as before.

LECTURE XIX.

ON DISEASES OF THE BREAST.

The *hydatid* or *encysted* state of the breast.

Its *symptoms*.

The *age* at which it most frequently takes place.

Its appearance on *dissection*.

The characteristic marks of the disease.

Its treatment when there is a large single cyst.

Its removal by operation.

The result of its removal.

The *true hydatid* enlargement of the breast.

OF THE SCHIRROUS BREAST.

Its great *frequency*.

Its symptoms in its *attempts* at the *adhesive*, suppurative, and ulcerative stages.

Its *progress* from the breast.

Its influence on the *absorbent glands*.

Dissection frequently displays a general disposition to the disease.

State of the *menstrual discharge*; its influence in producing it.

Single and *barren* women most susceptible of it.

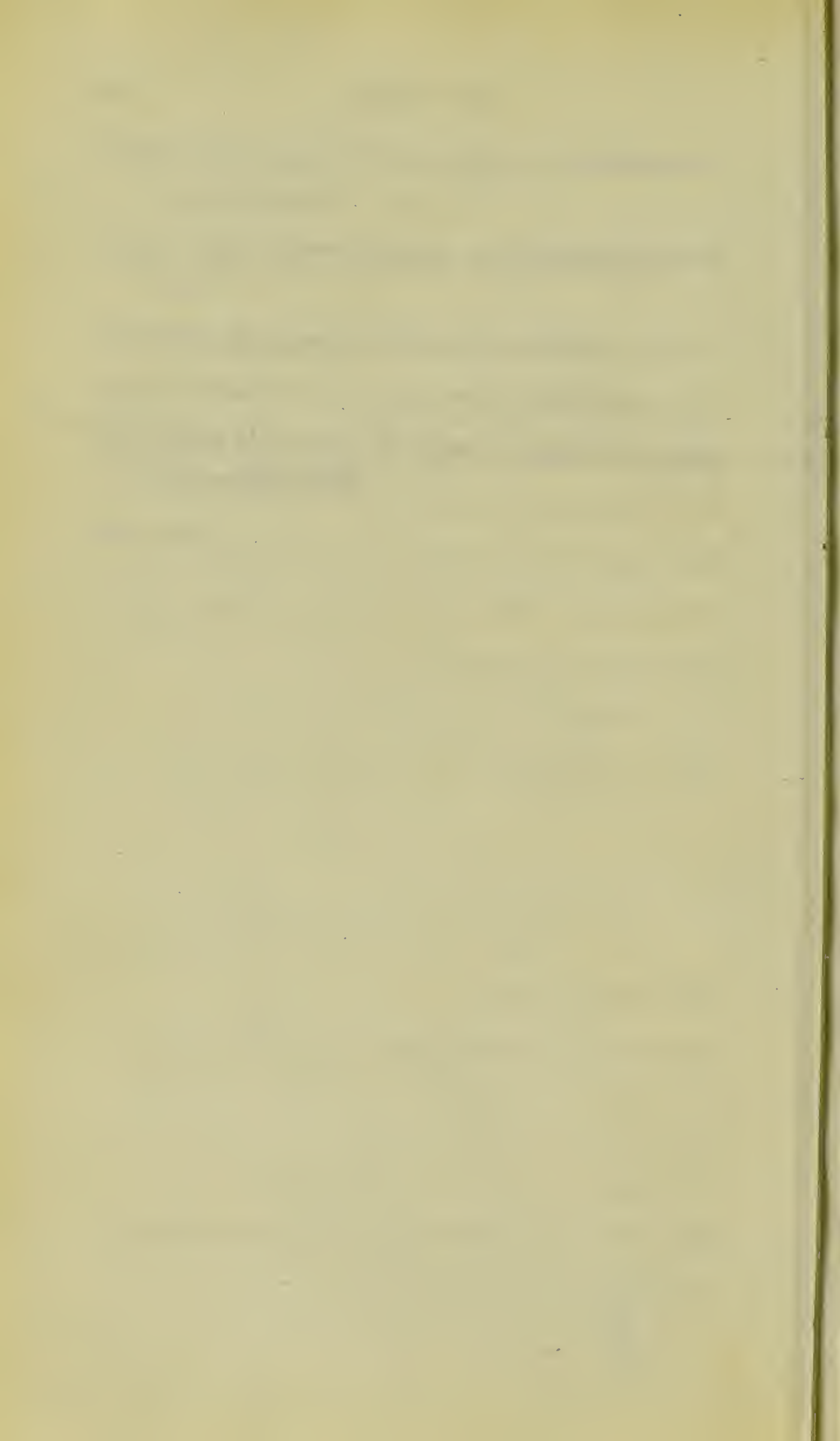
It occurs in persons of the *same family*.

Age at which it most frequently appears.

It is often the result of blows in peculiar states of constitution.

Its cause.

Age is various. I have never seen one under
3 years of age. Commonly from 3 to 50.



LECTURE XX.

ON DISEASES OF THE BREAST
CONTINUED.

The *medical* and *dietetic* treatment of persons labouring under schirrus.

Influence of *climate* on this disease.

Local treatment.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation.

OF THE FUNGOUS DISEASE.

Its symptoms.

Its attempts at adhesion, suppuration, and ulceration.

Found to contain *cysts* from which a fungous projection grows.

Its discriminating character.

Dissection of the diseased part, and of the body.

Operation of removal; its result.

OF THE CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE BREAST.

Symptoms in its three stages.

Its cause.

Dissection of the part.

Operation for it; when required.

OF THE ADIPOSE TUMOR.

Remarkable case of one in the breast.

OF THE IRRITABLE TUMOR OF THE BREAST.

Its symptoms.

The *age* at which it occurs.

Its cause.

The treatment which it requires; with its result.

OF THE LACTEAL TUMOR.

Its appearance and progress.

Its cause.

The treatment required.

OF CARCINOMA IN THE NIPPLE OF MAN.

Its symptoms.

Operation of removing the breast described.

Its danger considered.

Distinguished by its healthy hair and
natural beautiful curls.

Under general advantage -

courses are given by localities -
and other advantages - for the convenience and instruction of people.

LECTURE XXI.

ON LITHOTOMY.

Calculi are found in four different situations in the urinary organs.

In the *Kidney*.

The symptoms detailed.

Nature's attempts to remove them.

Dissection of several cases.

Their effects on the kidney shewn.

Their medical treatment.

Occasional relief from surgery.

In the *Ureter*.

Symptoms which they produce in this canal.

Dissection of three cases of this disease.

Natural modes of relief.

In the *Bladder*.

Symptoms produced by the calculi.

Discriminating character of stone in the bladder.

Effects of calculus in the bladder in producing other disease.

Structure of calculi.

Their nuclei.

The *size* they acquire.

Their *number* in one individual.

Their *form*.

Composition of calculi according to

Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Marcett, Dr. Prout, and
Mr. Brande.

Their medical treatment.

The natural modes of relief.

1892

never operate if there be the slightest affection about the chest
lungs sound, stuff with duck grass, 10 each. fruit berries in each

LECTURE XXII.

OPERATION OF LITHOTOMY.

General *Health* previously considered.

Inquiry made as to the existence of other *local* disease.

The *age* of the person ; its influence on the success of the operation.

The degree of success in this operation.

Circumstances which most conduce to prevent its success.

Instruments required.

Form of these most calculated to ensure success.

The steps of the operation shewn on the dead body.

Difficulties in the operation from a large calculus ;

A narrow pelvis ;

A soft stone ;

Sacculi ;

Irregular contractions of the bladder ;

Numerous calculi ;

Enlarged prostate gland.



After-treatment of the patient.

Danger after the operation.

Time of recovery.

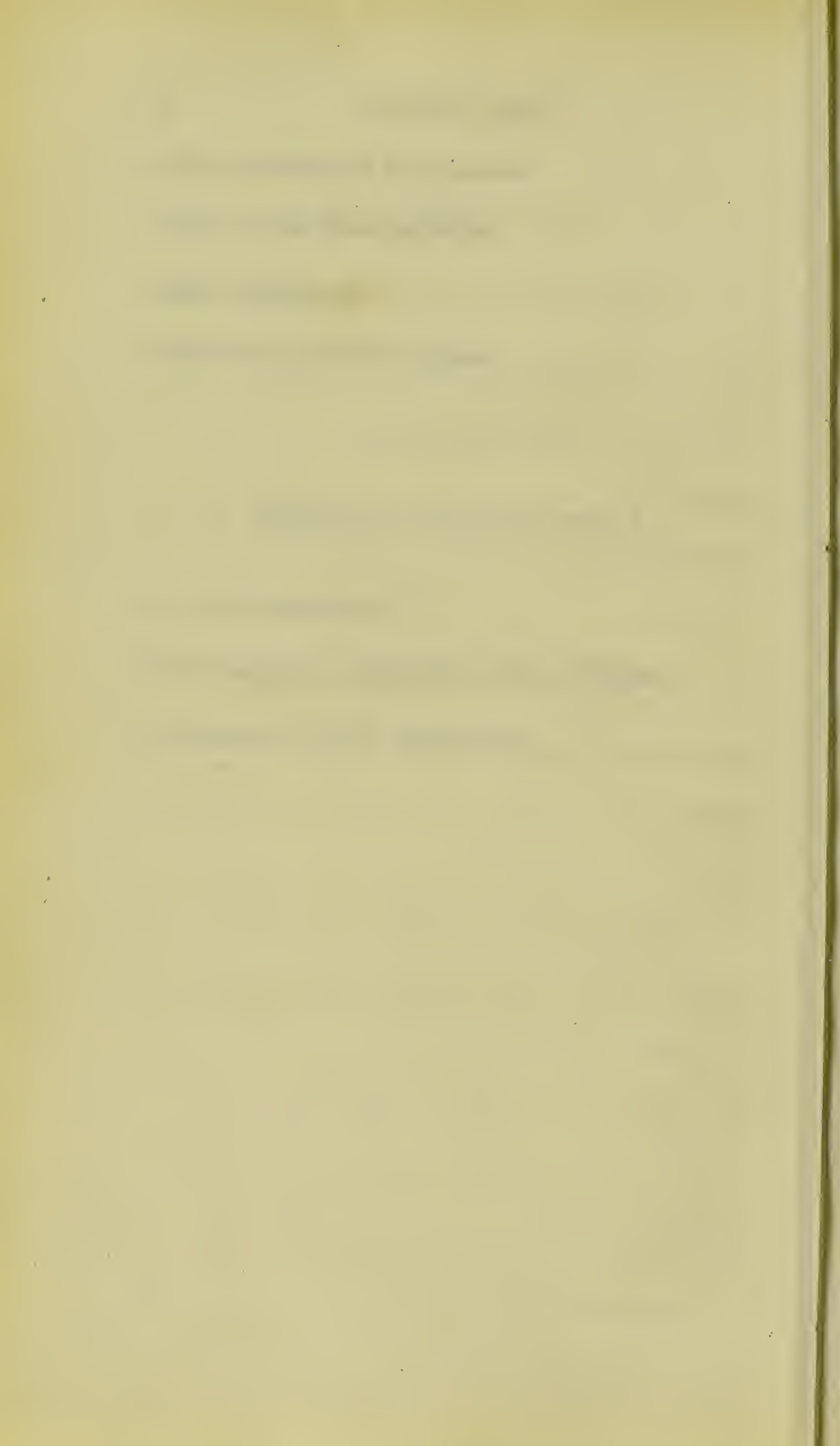
Operation above the pubes.

STONE IN THE URETHRA.

In *three* situations.

The treatment required in each of these.

Operation for their extraction.



LECTURE XXIII.

CALCULI IN THE PROSTATE GLAND.

They are of *two* kinds.

The symptoms they produce.

Dissection of those who die of this disease.

Operation required.

CALCULUS IN THE FEMALE.

Less frequent than in males.

Symptoms.

Variety in their situations.

Deceptions practised by females in regard to this disease.

Calculi of *large* size pass by natural efforts.

Injections used for them.

Operation by *dilatation*.

———— of *lithotomy*.

After-treatment.

Prevention of *incontinence* of urine after the operation.

CALCULI IN THE SUBMAXILLARY DUCT.

Symptoms produced by them.

Mode of operating for their removal.

LECTURE XXIV.

RETENTION OF URINE.

Its causes stated.

Its treatment considered hereafter.

Operations to relieve this complaint.

ABOVE THE PUBES.

Anatomy of the parts.

Mode of performing the operation shewn.

Easy of execution.

After-treatment.

Objections to this mode of operating.

OPERATION BY THE RECTUM.

The *anatomy* of the posterior part of the bladder described.

Mode of operating shewn.

The operation easily performed.

Objections to it.

THE OPERATION IN PERINÆO.

The *parts* to be *avoided* in this operation.

The *natural place* of relief.

Mode of operating shewn.

The *objections* which have been made to it.

The mode which I adopt.

RETENTION OF URINE IN THE FEMALE.

Causes.

Operation required for it.

but improvement of Herpetological views, but irregular in the
content, and inf^r - limited by the number of birds from any one

source, inf^r - great loss
extensive collection, inf^r of all

LECTURE XXV.

FISTULA IN ANO.

Its nature.

Causes producing it.

Varieties of this disease.

Medical treatment.

Operation required.

After-treatment of the patient described.

Cure attempted sometimes by *injections* and by
ligature.

PILES.

The nature of *piles*.

They are either *external* or *internal*.

Symptoms to which they give rise.

The *local treatment* which they require.

Their *medical* treatment.

The *Operation* required for their *removal*.

Excrescences which succeed piles.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Its cause.

Its treatment.

POLYPI OF THE NOSE.

Different species of these.

Common polypus. Its appearance and effects.

Its removal described.

Hydatid polypus.

Its character.

The treatment it requires.

The *carcinomatous polypus.*

Its distinguishing characters.

The age at which it occurs.

The *fungous polypus.*

Its symptoms.

The age at which it appears.

The result of its removal.

POLYPUS UTERI.

Symptoms which it produces.

Operation for its removal.

POLYPUS RECTI.

Its appearance described.

Its mode of removal by operation.

ENLARGED TONSIL GLANDS.

Their treatment.

Mode of removal.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN RICHARDSON

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

Printed by J. Streater

at the Sign of the Gun

in St. Dunstons Church

near the Temple

and by W. Bland

at the Sign of the

Three Kings in St. Dunstons Church

near the Temple

and by W. Bland

at the Sign of the

Three Kings in St. Dunstons Church

near the Temple

and by W. Bland

at the Sign of the

LECTURE XXVI.

ON DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

Of two kinds :

Peritoneal or *ascites*, and the *encysted* or *ovarian*.

Symptoms of *ascites*.

Nature of the fluid.

Causes. Interruption to the return of blood.

Local irritation. Increased secretion.

Operation of *paracentesis*.

OVARIAN DROPSY.

Its symptoms.

Signs distinguishing this disease from *ascites*.

Fluctuation often indistinct.

Solid tumors of the ovarium.

Various appearance of the fluid in ovarian dropsy.

Quantity of fluid usually found, and large collection in some cases.

Medical treatment of ovarian dropsy.

Ovarian cyst burst by accident.

Operation not to be performed early.

Mistakes sometimes occurring in this disease.

Mode of operating explained.

Instruments required.

Patient's position.

The part at which it is best performed.

Sometimes successful in producing a cure.

Its repetition generally required.

OF EMPYRMA.

Collections of pus in the thorax are of two kinds,
general or partial.

Operation sometimes successfully performed in
these cases.

1871
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who
were present at the
meeting of the
Board of Directors
of the
Company held on
the 1st day of
January 1871.

Attest

Secretary

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of
January 1871.

LECTURE XXVII.

ON HARE LIP.

Its different appearances described.

Connected with deficiency of the gum, bone, palate or uvula.

Operation required for it.

The *age* at which it should, and should not, be performed.

Steps of the operation.

Arterial bleeding.

Bone projecting.

Time of removing the ligatures.

Double hare lip.

Artificial palate.

CANCER LABII.

The usual seat of this disease.

Symptoms attending it.

Local applications.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

Description of the disease.

Its constitutional treatment.

Local applications which have been found to be most useful in it.

Operation for it on the different accessible nerves.

Result of the operation.

AURA EPILEPTICA.

Operation for this disease.

FISTULA LACRYMALIS.

Nature of the disease.

Division into three stages.

Its causes.

Treatment necessary in each stage.

The medical treatment required.

The operation seldom successful in the very young.

Annual Report

of the

Board of

Education of the State of New York
for the year ending June 30, 1881
Albany: J. B. Nichols, State Printer.
1881.

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LECTURE XXVIII.

ON CATARACT.

This disease is either crystalline or capsular.

Symptoms of the crystalline cataract.

Appearance of the humor.

Its different states of solidity.

Sometimes fluid.

The *floating cataract* described.

Cataract sometimes occurs in several persons
of the same family.

Congenital cataract, accompanied with *deafness*,
case of.

Capsular Cataract.

Its distinguishing marks.

It often adheres to the iris.

Cause of cataract considered.

Operations for it.

Of Extraction.

Of Depression.

By Solution.

Operation of *extraction*.

Preparation required.

Instruments necessary.

Position of the patient.

——— surgeon.

——— assistant.

Humor fluid.

Capsule opake.

After-treatment of the patient.

Causes of failure in this operation.

——— Knife passing between the laminæ of the cornea.

——— Opening too small.

——— Iris wounded by the knife.

——— Vitreous humor escaping.

——— Iris torn.

——— Flap of the cornea not uniting.

——— The inflammation too great.

——— Gutta serena following it.

1880-1881

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1880-1881

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1790.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

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LECTURE XXIX.

ON DEPRESSION OF THE CATARACT, OR COUCHING.

The instruments required.

The patient's and the surgeon's position.

The operation shewn.

The advantages of this operation.

The objections to it.

OPERATION BY SOLUTION

Produces absorption of the lens.

Mr. Saunders.

The *principle* upon which the cure is founded.

Mode of performing the operation shewn.

The success of this operation.

Objections to it.

Comparative view of the *three* operations.

REMOVAL OF THE EYE.

For *cancer* or *fungus*.

Cancer in the eye, rare; more frequent in its appendages.

Fungus oculi.

Its symptoms.

Dissection.

The age at which it most frequently occurs.

Result of the operation.

The disease often appears in other parts.

The disease sometimes appears in the eye when removed from another part of the body.

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Dissected Point, in this case the operation is more success-
ful when performed late. Compound Fracture,

4. hands breadth below the Tubercle
0-2 inch above Patella to avoid the Bursa mucosa.

LECTURE XXX.

ON AMPUTATION.

The circumstances considered which render it necessary.

Advantages of union by adhesion in this operation.

The degree of danger attending it.

The kind of *tourniquet*, and its application.

Mode of amputating the fingers and toes at the different joints.

Amputation at the tarsal bones.

Removal of the leg by the flap operation.

$\frac{2}{3}$ down no flap

Amputation of the leg below the knee.

Removal of the leg above the knee.

The removal of the limb at the hip-joint.

Amputation of the metacarpal bones.

Removal of the hand at the wrist-joint.

Amputation through the fore-arm.

$\frac{1}{3}$ down

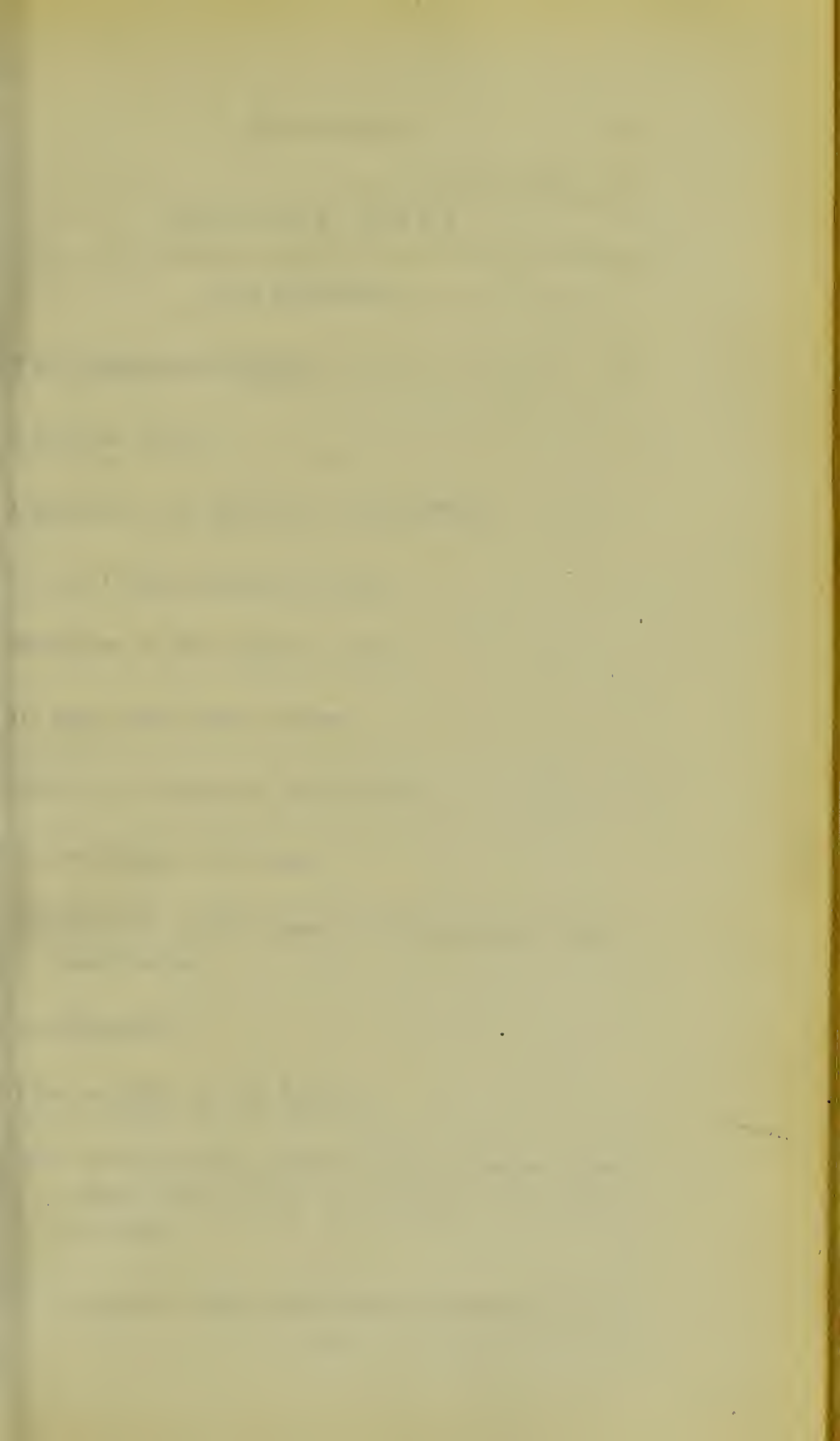
The amputation of the arm above the elbow.

Amputation at the axilla.

Removal of the head of the os humeri from the glenoid cavity.

The vessels in each amputation required to be secured.

Mode of dressing the limb after each amputation.



LECTURE XXXI.

ON HERNIÆ.

The definition of hernia.

Kinds of herniæ.

Inguinal ; four species of this disease.

Of the *Oblique inguinal hernia*.

Structure of the inguinal canal.

Its upper and lower orifice.

Origin and course of this hernia.

Its coverings and its sac.

Its situation with respect to the spermatic cord
and testis.

Its dissection.

The varieties of this hernia.

The distinguishing marks of this disease from
others with which it is liable to be con-
founded

The diseases which sometimes accompany it.

The causes of hernia.

Its treatment in the reducible state.

Trusses.

The result of their employment.

THE HISTORY OF THE

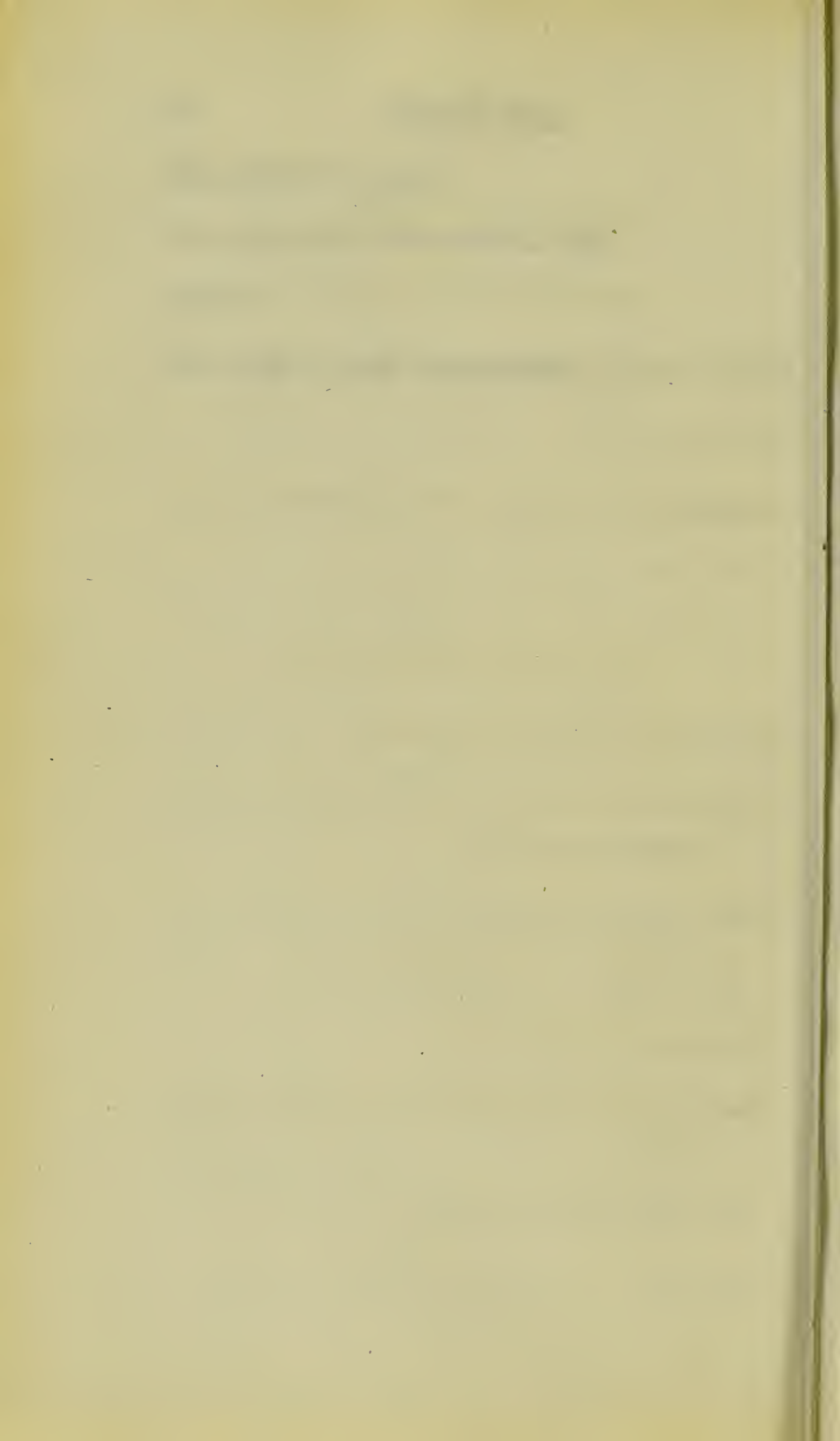
REIGN OF
HENRY THE SEVENTH

By
JAMES HALLAM, ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.
OF THE BARR

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST.

LONDON:
Printed by J. H. B. 1790.

THE SECOND VOLUME.
LONDON:
Printed by J. H. B. 1790.



LECTURE XXXII.

IRREDUCIBLE HERNIA.

Causes which render it irreducible.

Its danger.

Treatment of the apparently irreducible hernia.

STRANGULATED HERNIA.

Its symptoms when strangulated.

Dissection of the hernia and of the abdomen in
strangulated hernia.

Seats of the stricture.

The treatment of strangulated hernia.

Its reduction by the taxis.

Means to be employed if the taxis does not suc-
ceed.

The *direct* inguinal hernia.

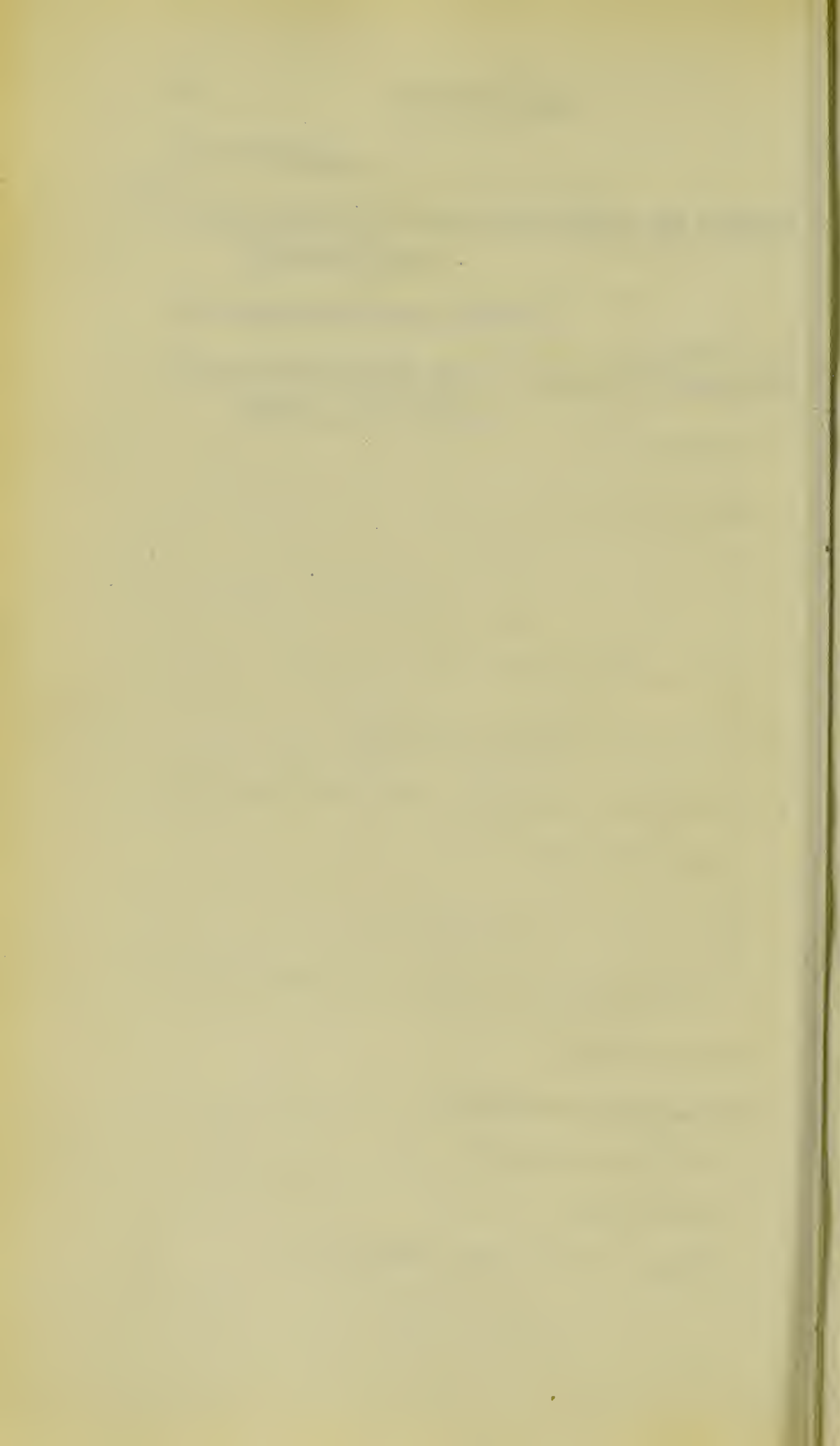
Its course.

Its coverings.

The mode of distinguishing it from the Oblique inguinal hernia.

Its treatment when reducible.

Operation for both these species of hernia, the Oblique and Direct.



LECTURE XXXIII.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATION CONTINUED.

Treatment of the intestine.

————— omentum.

Closure of the wound.

After-treatment.

LARGE HERNIÆ.

Operation for these.

HERNIA IN THE INGUINAL CANAL.

Operation for it.

INGUINAL HERNIA IN THE FEMALE.

Its symptoms.

Its striking peculiarity.

The truss it requires.

Taxis for it.

Operation for it when strangulated.

HERNIA CONGENTA, OR HERNIA TUNICÆ VAGINALIS.

Circumstances on which it is founded.

Its symptoms.

Its discriminating characters.

Treatment when reducible.

Truss for the very young.

Operation for this hernia.

ENCYSTED HERNIA OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.

Its formation.

Its treatment when reducible.

Operation for it.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE

UPPER HOUSE

OF PARLIAMENTS

FROM THE DEATH OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

TO THE PRESENT

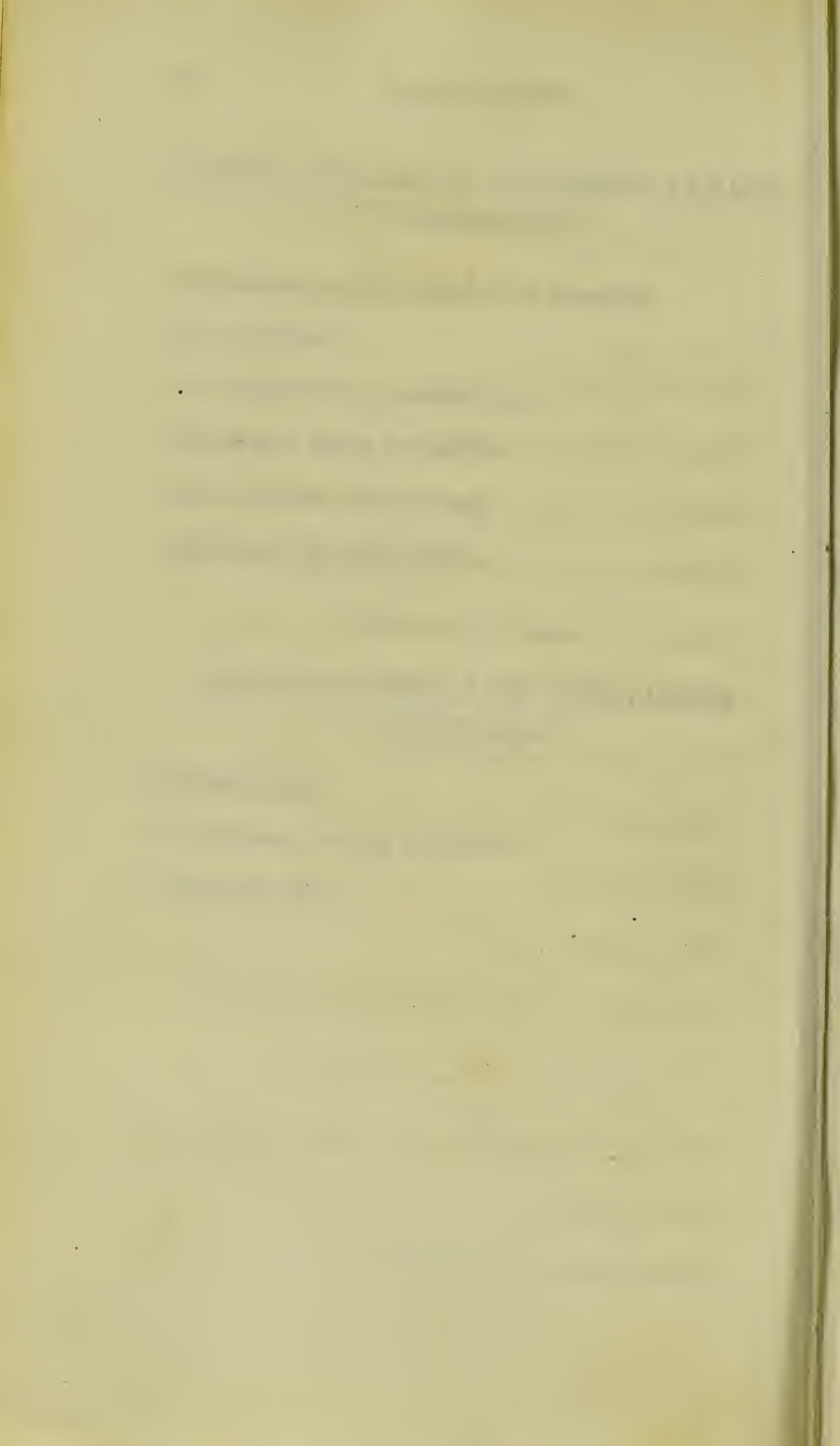
TO WHICH IS ADDED

A HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE SECOND

BY THE SAME AUTHOR



LECTURE XXXIV.

ON FEMORAL HERNIA.

Anatomy of the groin.

The course of this hernia.

Its seat and appearance.

Its dissection ; enclosed in two sacs.

Discrimination of this disease from others.

Its varieties.

Sex in which it most frequently occurs.

Treatment in the reducible state.

Form of truss.

Effect of wearing it.

Irreducible. The truss required for it.

THE STRANGULATED FEMORAL HERNIA.

Its treatment.

The operation for it.

Two sacs opened.

Seat of the stricture.

Danger of the operation, advised by *Gimbernati*.

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LECTURE XXXV.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

Its frequency.

Structure of the parts through which it passes.

Its frequency in infants.

Its various appearances in the adult.

Its causes.

Treatment when reducible.

The best form of truss in the adult, and in children.

Irreducible.

The truss required for it.

Strangulated.

The mode of attempting its reduction.

Its treatment.

The operation it requires.

Of large umbilical herniæ.

THE VENTRAL HERNIA.

Its seat.

The operation for it in different situations of the disease.

Thyroideal hernia.

Pudendal —.

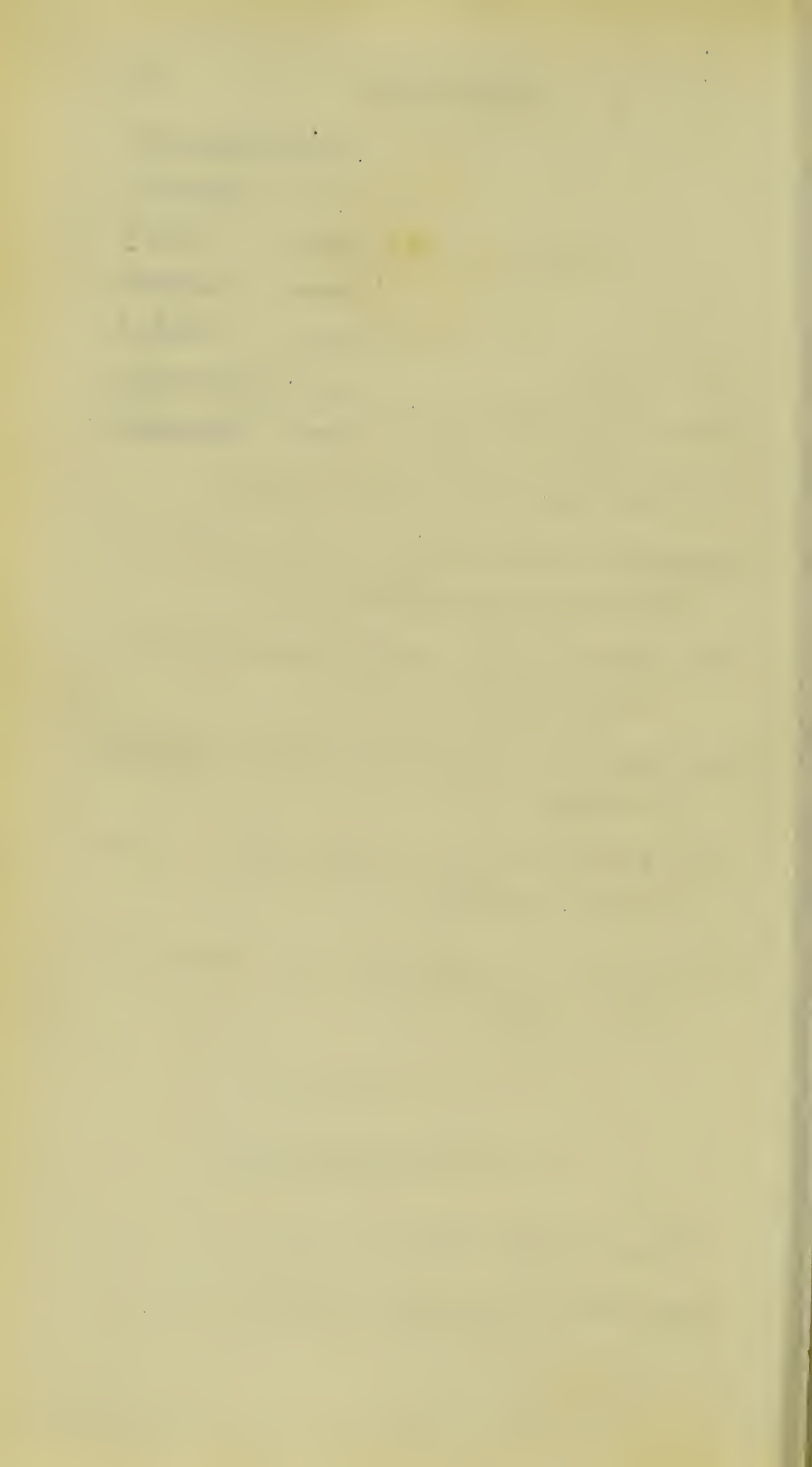
Vaginal —.

Perineal —.

Ischiatic —.

Mysenteric —.

Mezocolic —.



LECTURE XXXVI.

ON POISONS.

Definition of the term *poison*.

The *sources* from which they are derived.

The *action* of some poisons on the *nervous*, of others on the *sanguiferous* system.

The effects of some poisons depend on their *quantity* ; of others not.

Their effects are diminished by their repeated application.

That poisons may act, a *predisposition* for their action is required.

The *time* which is required to elapse before their action begins.

OF ANIMAL POISONS.

Stings and *bites* of animals.

Hydrophobia ; the *symptoms* which it produces.

What light *dissection* throws on the disease.

Inoculation of the saliva of a rabid animal.

Pretended remedies for hydrophobia.

Mode of preventing the baneful effects of the injury.

LECTURE XXXVII.

ON VEGETABLE POISONS.

Conium.

Tobacco.

Opium.

Symptoms.

Quantity taken from habit.

attempts at suicide.

Dissection.

Treatment.

Belladonna.

Essential oil of bitter almonds.

CHEMICAL POISONS.

Oxymurias Hydrargyri.

The symptoms which it produces.

Appearances exhibited in dissection.

Treatment.

Arsenic.

Symptoms produced by it.

Dissection.

Treatment.

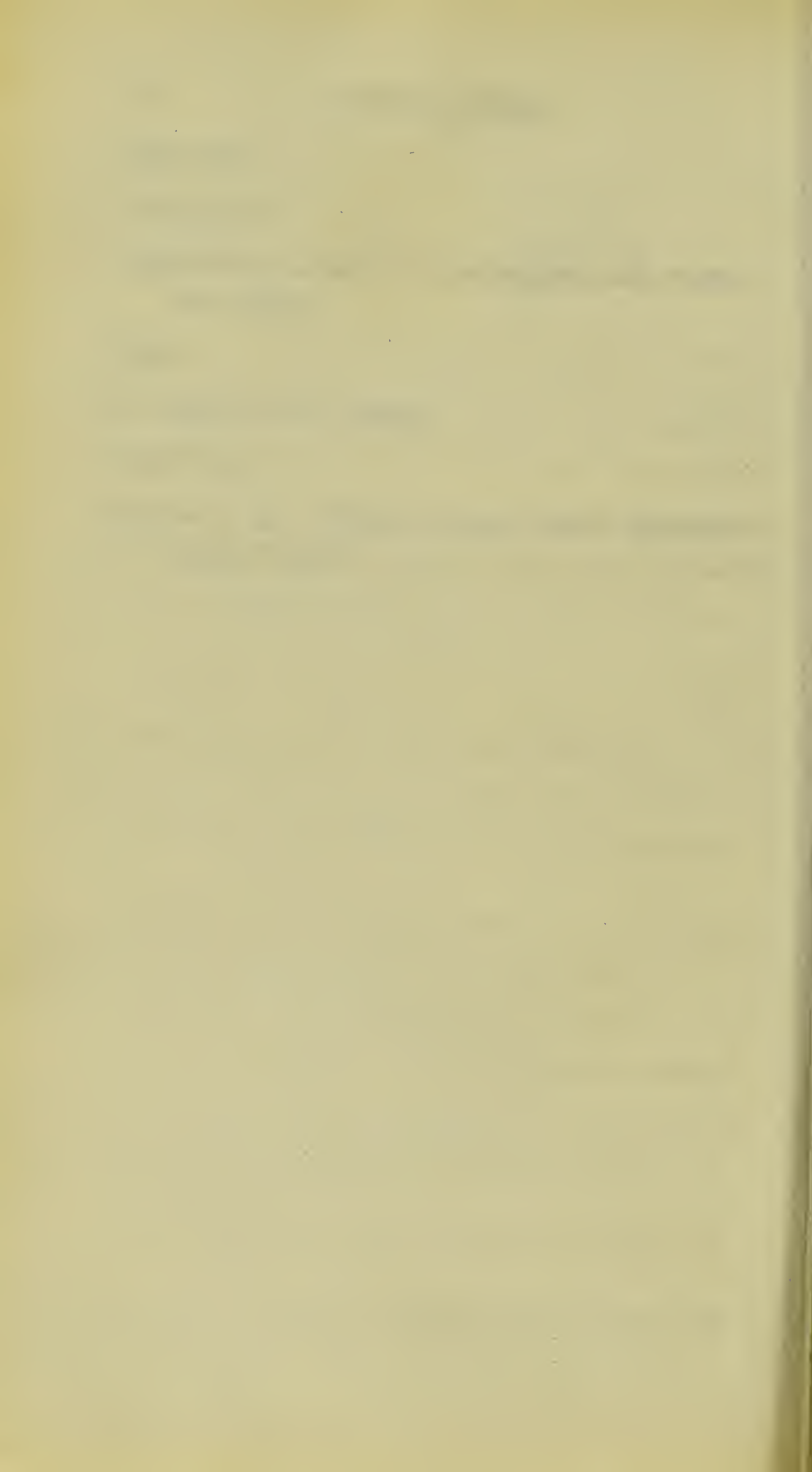
Injection of *oxymurias hydrargyri* and *arsenic*
into veins.

Lead.

Its effects on the system.

Dissection.

Effects of the Ticunas poison shewn upon the
living animal.



LECTURE XXXVIII.

ON VIRULENT GONORRHOEA.

Its symptoms.

The *external* course of the inflammation.

Its *internal* course.

The *time* of its appearance after the application of the poison.

Its *seat*.

Dissection of the parts affected with the disease.

Is it unattended with *ulceration* of the membrane of the urethra?

The manner in which the poison is *communicated*.

The influence of constitutional derangement on the discharge.

It is said to be cured *spontaneously*.

In what cases its cure is most difficult.

OF THE TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

Has *mercury* any influence upon it?

Mode of treatment required in its state of *acute* inflammation.

_____ in its *chronic* state.

Injections ; objections urged against them.

Medicines having a *specific* influence on the disease.

Ablution ; does it prevent gonorrhœa ?



LECTURE XXXIX.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF GONOR-
RHŒA.

Strictures

Are of *three* kinds.

Chronic Stricture.

Its symptoms.

Its *effects* upon the *urethra*, *bladder*, and *kidneys*.

Its *seat*.

Some parts of the *urethra* more disposed to it
than others.

Often more than *one* stricture.

Dissection of the *chronic* stricture.

Caruncles and *warts*.

Causes of stricture.

Its local treatment.

Bougies ; their action by

Dilatation.

Absorption.

Destruction of the diseased part.

The different treatment which is required.

The dangers attending the local treatment of strictures.

Their constitutional treatment.

LECTURE XL.

ON ABSCESES IN THE LACUNÆ AND FISTULA IN PERINÆO.

Abscesses in the lacunæ.

———— at the *frænum*.

———— on the *dorsum*.

———— opposite to the *scrotum*, *dangerous*.

———— in *perinæo* producing *fistulæ* in *perinæo*.

The *danger* arising from *pressure* on the *urethra*.

Abscess breaking into the *rectum*.

Treatment of the disease in each of these situations.

Mode of *closing* the fistulous openings in *perinæo*;
in *recto*.

Extravasation of *urine*.

Its symptoms.

Treatment.

SPASMODIC STRICTURE.

Commonly *combined* with the *chronic*.

Its seat.

The symptoms attending it.

Its treatment, locally.

Effects of warm and cold bathing on it.

Its constitutional treatment.

ACUTE INFLAMMATORY STRICTURE.

Its symptoms.

The circumstances under which it occurs.

Muscles of the perinæum affected.

Treatment.

Constitutional remedies.

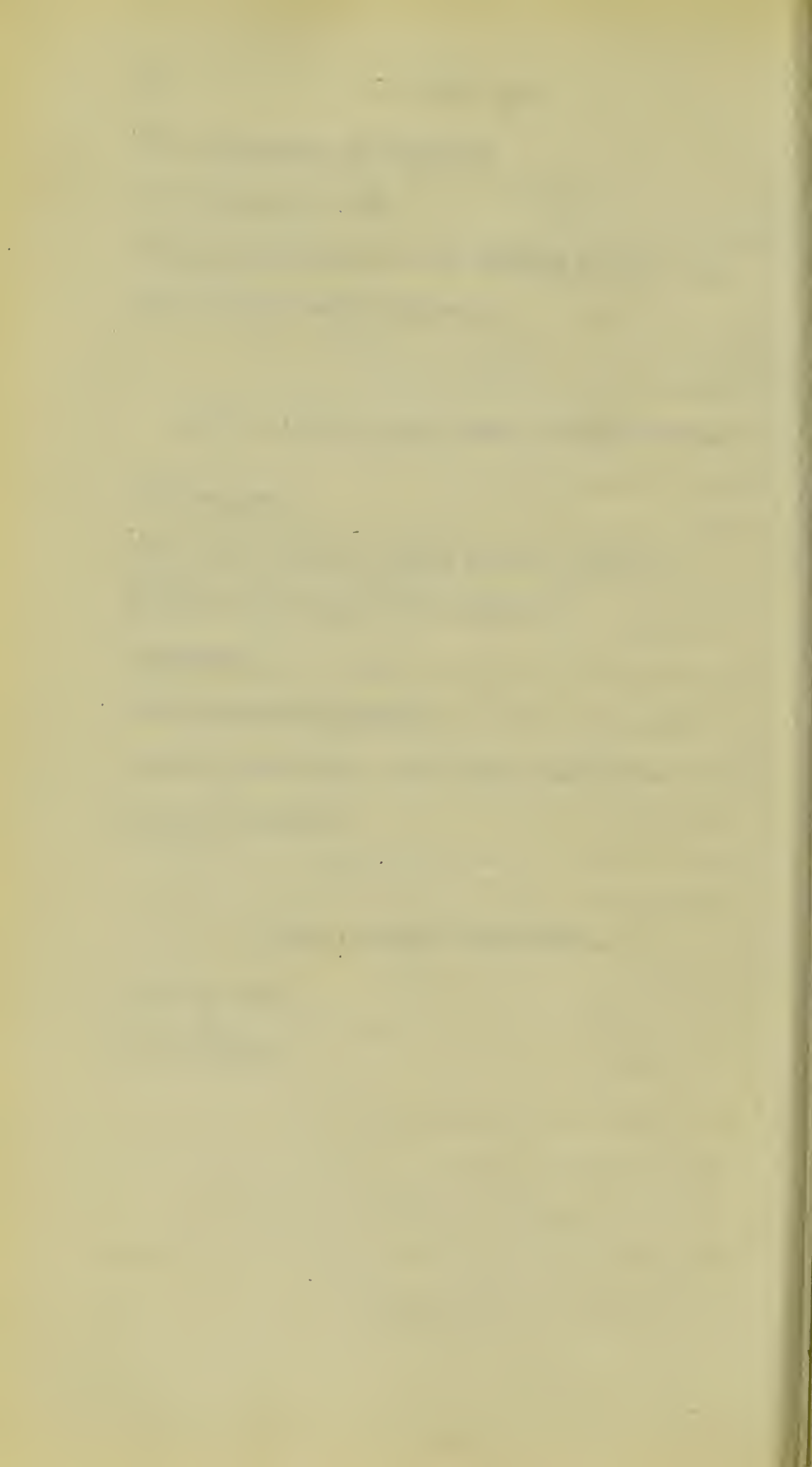
Local applications. Soothing treatment.

Counter irritants.

IRRITABLE URETHRA.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.



LECTURE XLI.

ON ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND FROM ACUTE OR CHRONIC INFLAMMATION.

The *acute* inflammation of the prostate gland.

Symptoms.

Danger.

Mode of relief.

The *chronic* form of inflammation frequent in
persons of *advanced years*.

Its symptoms.

Its discriminating characters.

Its effects on the bladder and kidney.

Its dissection.

The *change* which it produces in the *form* of the
urethra,

Often accompanied by irritable bladder and kid-
neys, and enlargement of the testicle.

Constitutional treatment.

Local treatment when it produces retention of
urine.

Particular instruments required.

Mode of using them.

Danger of injury to the gland and bladder.

The *Instrument* supposed to be in the *bladder*,
when it has not reached it.

Other modes of relieving the enlarged prostate.

Mistaken for the *stone*. *Case*.

IRRITABLE BLADDER.

Its symptoms.

Its ultimate effects.

Appearances on dissection.

The principle of its treatment.

Constitutional and local means.

The result.

MUCOUS DISEASE OF THE BLADDER.

Its symptoms.

The treatment it requires.

Constitutional and local treatment.

PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER.

Its characteristic symptoms.

Its treatment.

EFFECTS OF DISEASES OF THE URETHRA ON THE KIDNEYS.

Symptoms.

Dissection.

Treatment.

LECTURE XLII.

ON CHORDEE.

Two states of it.

Its symptoms.

Its cause.

Constitutional and local treatment.

Thickening remains.

BLEEDINGS FROM THE URETHRA.

Their causes.

Mode of stopping them.

Constitutional treatment.

HERNIA HUMORALIS.

What is meant by it.

Time of its accession in Gonorrhœa.

Its seat.

Its symptoms.

The cause which produces it.

Its prevention.

Its treatment,

————— in slight cases.

————— in its more severe attacks.

————— locally and constitutionally.

Hardness of the *testicle* remaining; means of dispersing it.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLE.

Its symptoms.

Its causes.

Its treatment.

Abscesses following it.

Granulations protruding from these abscesses.

Sinuses produced.

Treatment required.

WASTING OF THE TESTIS.

Causes of this.

IRRITABLE TESTIS.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.

Result of these cases.

1871
The following is a list of the
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LECTURE XLIII.

SYMPATHETIC BUBO.

The *absorbent* vessels irritated.

Their *glands* affected.

Treatment.

ON GLEET.

Discharge not infectious.

Is there such a disease after gonorrhœa?

In what cases does gleet occur?

Symptoms of it.

Its seat.

Dissection of the *urethra* in these cases.

Periods at which discharges succeeding gonorrhœa will remain infectious.

Causes of gleet.

Its treatment,

_____ local.

_____ medical.

The most effectual mode of cure.

Impotence.

The several causes producing it considered.

Treatment of these.

Anomalous affections succeeding gonorrhœa.

Discharge from the *glandulæ odoriferæ*.

Its treatment.

Gonorrhœal rheumatism.

Causes of.

Treatment.

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LECTURE XLIV.

ON GONORRHŒA IN THE FEMALE.

Its symptoms.

Its dissection.

Its local and constitutional treatment.

Discharges in young females.

GLEET IN THE FEMALE.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

When does gonorrhœa become gleet?

ON SYPHILIS.

The *effects* of this poison.

Chancre.

Its usual mode of *commencement*.

Its common *appearance*.

It varies exceedingly in its appearance in different persons; also, in the same person under different degrees of irritation, and as it is accompanied by more or less of inflammation.

Its variety as to its *seat*.

The *difference* of its *local effects* according to its seat.

Its treatment in a *good constitution*.

Best local applications.

Their *propriety*.

The best *constitutional* treatment.

Danger of local treatment only.

Chancres *heal without* other than slight local treatment.

Of *phymosis*, as the *effect* of chancre.

Its treatment, and of the contraction which remains.

Operation for it.

Of *paraphymosis*.

How produced.

Principle of its treatment.

Its reduction.

LECTURE XLV.

ON CHANCRES WHEN IRRITATED, OR IN A VERY IRRITABLE CONSTITUTION.

Poison of syphilis generally mild and little destructive.

Chancre *originally unirritable*.

How *rendered irritable*.

When irritable they rapidly *extend*.

Exhibit a *sloughy* disposition.

Their *dangerous* effects.

The *local* and *constitutional* treatment which they require to *prevent* irritability, and to *remove* it when present.

Profuse bleeding from them.

Urethra *sloughing*.

Contraction of the urethra at its orifice.

Its *complete closure*.

Chancres *indolent*.

Their *treatment*.

Of chancres in women.

Their *seat*.

— *usual appearance*.

Their best local and constitutional treatment.

Irritable chancres in the female.

Symptoms.

High degree of danger.

Their treatment.



LECTURE XLVI.

WARTS.

- Their *growth* and nature.
 - Are they *sypilitic*?
 - Their *causes*.
 - The effects they produce when very large.
 - Two* states of warts.
 - Treatment in each state.
 - Their great size often in the female.
 - The effect of the inoculation of their secretion.
-

OF THE SYPHILITIC BUBO.

- Two orders* of inguinal *glands*.
- Chancre preceding bubo.
- Examination* of the gland by dissection.
- Treatment, constitutional and local.
- when *suppurating*.
- Very *large* buboes.
- Indolent* buboes.
- Irritable* buboes.

Symptoms.

Their danger.

Hæmorrhage from them.

Gland projecting.

Treatment of the *sinus* that remains.

After-treatment of the sloughing bubo.

Several glands enlarged.

PHAGEDENIC BUBO.

Its nature and cause.

The treatment which it requires.

LECTURE XLVII.

OF THE SECONDARY SYMPTOMS OF SYPHILIS.

Progress of the poison into the blood.

Interior glands unaffected.

Parts most liable to be affected.

DISEASE IN THE THROAT.

The effects of syphilis on the Palate.

_____ Tonsils.

_____ Pharynx.

_____ Larynx.

Treatment of these forms of the disease ; local
and constitutional.

Irritable state of the disease in these parts.

Its effects upon the *nose*.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

These cases often mistaken and improperly
treated.

Deformity, how prevented.

SYPHILITIC ERUPTIONS.

Their general character.

Varieties to which they are subject.

Their treatment.

Irritable state of eruptions.

Their treatment in this state.

Phagedenic sores arising from them.

How treated.

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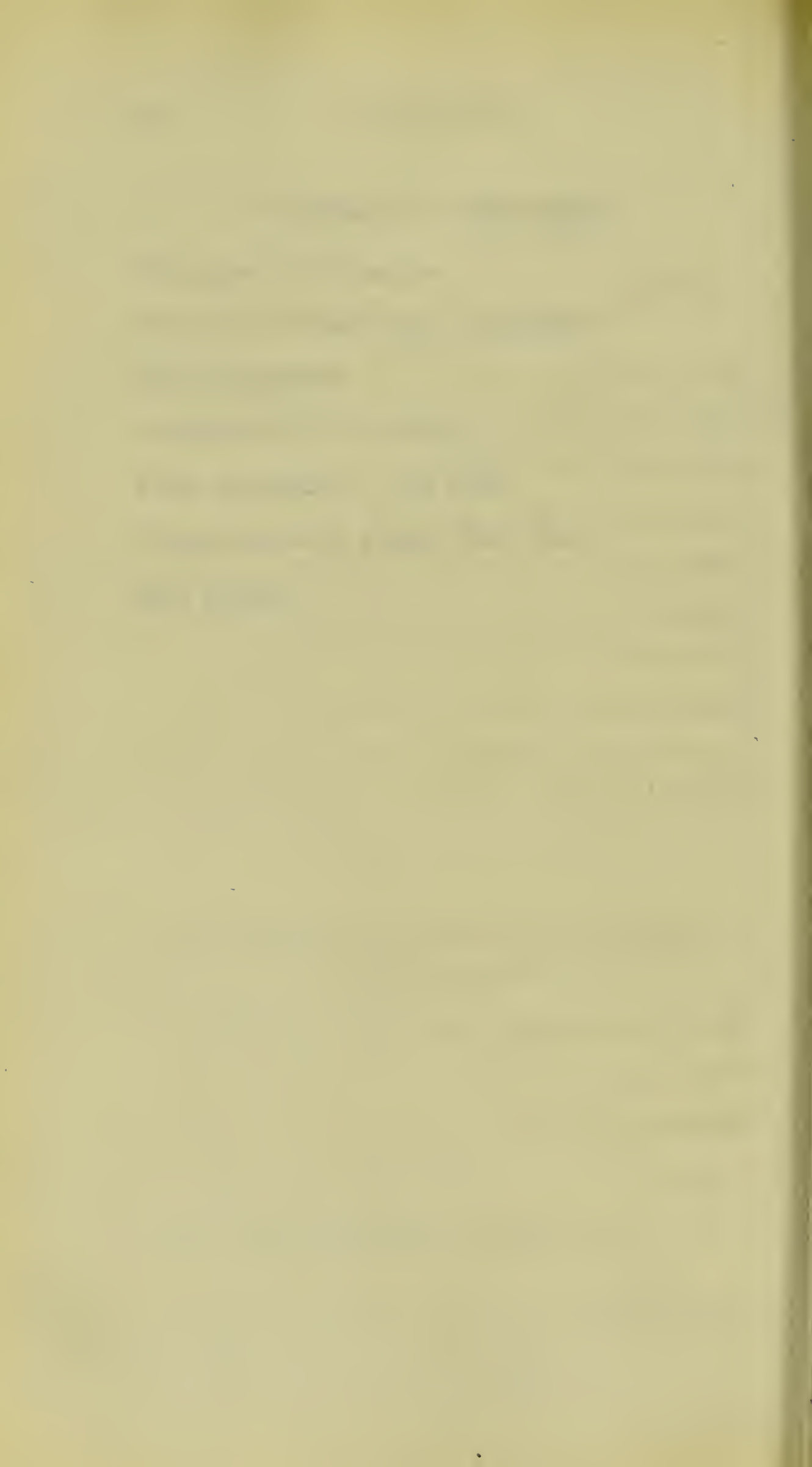
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LECTURE XLVIII.

SYPHILITIC INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND BONES.

The *cylindrical* bones most affected by it.

Train of symptoms.

Seat of the disease.

Treatment, constitutional and local.

Fluid forms under the periosteum.

Suppuration ensues.

Effects of this disease on the *flat* bones.

Nodes on the *Head*.

————— *Sternum*.

Effects sometimes *dangerous*; cases of.

GENERAL INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM.

The *pains* attending this state.

Their *seat*.

Effects on the *bones*.

SYPHILITIC OPHTHALMIA.

Its symptoms.

Characteristic appearances.

Iritis.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.

GENERAL REMARKS ON SYPHILIS.

Its symptoms, primary or secondary.

Certain parts only of the body liable to be affected by syphilis.

Some persons *not susceptible* of its influence.

Time at which the secondary symptoms usually shew themselves.

Are children affected *in utero*?

Does much inflammation attend syphilis in a healthy constitution?

ARTICLE 21

1. The Commission shall be composed of

(a) five members

2. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

3. The Commission shall elect its President and Vice-President.

4. The Commission shall have its headquarters in Brussels.

5. The Commission shall be assisted by a Secretariat-General, who shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

6. The Commission shall have the right to request any official or agent of the Community to furnish it with such information as it may require for the performance of its duties.

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LECTURE XLIX.

GENERAL REMARKS ON SYPHILIS CONTINUED.

Is the constitution affected prior to the appearance, or during the continuance of secondary symptoms?

Is the matter of *secondary ulcers* infectious?

Is the matter of *bubo* infectious?

Is *any infection* communicated by venereal intercourse but that of gonorrhœa or syphilis?

Is the *matter* produced by gonorrhœa and syphilis the *same*?

Are the parts which are the usual seats of syphilis subject to *diseases* which may be *mistaken* for syphilis?

What is the *appearance* of such diseases?

Their treatment.

In *what cases* does syphilis *refuse* to *yield* to the usual remedies for the disease?

Is syphilis always *progressive*, except when under the influence of mercury.

Does *chancre* sometimes *heal without* the use of mercury?

ON THE USE OF MERCURY.

Its *modus operandi* in the cure of syphilis.

How the use of this remedy is to be regulated to ensure its curative effects.

The *quantity* required *varies* according to the susceptibility of different constitutions.

Any *violent action* induced by mercury often *prevents* the cure of the disease.

The *best forms* of mercury.

The *objections* to its use or continuance.

Is mercury discovered in the *blood* or *secretions* of persons salivated?

Bad effects of mercury in *unhealthy* constitutions, and when *incautiously* used.

Attempts at various times made to cure syphilis *without* the aid of mercury.

Their result.

Alterative remedies for syphilis.

Safe and judicious treatment of chancre.

My usual mode of treating gonorrhœa and syphilis described.

LECTURE L.

ON SCROFULA.

Definition of the disease.

Diseases it most commonly produces.

The *age* at which it most frequently shews itself.

The *character* of a scrofulous person.

The *temperament* which usually accompanies a scrofulous habit.

The influence of *climate* and *seasons* upon the disease.

Is it or is it not *hereditary*?

Its *exciting* cause.

State of the body under the disease.

Dissection of scrofulous persons.

The state of the *blood* and *sanguiferous system*.

TREATMENT.

Principles on which relief can be expected.

The means necessarily slow and gentle in their effects on the disease.

Nourishment.

Air.

Exercise.

State of mind.

Medicines. What are the best? Are there specific remedies?

Clothing.

Bathing.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN RICHARDSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Pauls Church-yard.

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LECTURE LI.

ON SCROFULA CONTINUED.

The *enlargement* of the *absorbent glands*.

The *progress* of *adhesion*, *suppuration*, and *ulceration* in them.

Carbonate of lime sometimes produced in them.

Death produced by the enlargement of the glands in the neck.

The *cause* of the *cervical glands* being frequently enlarged.

Treatment in the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative states.

Mesenteric enlargement.

Symptoms.

Cause of this affection.

Treatment.

DISEASES OF THE JOINTS.

Commonly called *white swellings*.

Symptoms ; in their *adhesive*,

_____ *suppurative*, and

_____ *ulcerative* state.

Dissection of these diseases, shewing the original state of progress of the disease in the *synovial membrane, ligaments, cartilage, and bone.*

Effects of the disease ; *complete or partial anchyloses ; sometimes a perfect recovery.*

Treatment in the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative states.

Question of amputation for diseased joints considered.

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LECTURE LII.

SCROFULOUS DISEASE OF THE HIP-JOINT.

Characteristic symptoms of the disease.

Its effects upon the *limb*.

Dissection of the part.

Treatment in the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative forms of the disease.

VERTEBRAL DISEASE.

Its symptoms in its different seats.

Psoas and *lumbar abscess* produced by it.

Other courses which *vertebral abscesses* sometimes take.

Dissection ; shewing the *origin* of the disease, its *progress*, and the *parts* it affects.

Treatment of this disease, constitutionally and locally:

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LECTURE LIII.

PSOAS AND LUMBAR ABSCESS.

Symptoms by which they are marked in their commencement.

Their progress.

Result of their being opened.

Dissection of the disease ; shewing them to be the effect of diseased spine.

Treatment.

Counter irritation.

Advantages of rest in these cases.

Ought they to be opened ?

OF RICKETS.

The state of the constitution and of the bones in this disease.

The usual symptoms.

The degree to which it extends in the metropolis.

Dissection of the body and of the bones affected with rickets.

The medical and local treatment of the disease.

Curved spine. Deformed chests.

Machines.

General principle of the treatment of curved spine.

Tibia. Femur. Knee curved.

Their treatment.

ENLARGED TESTIS.

Period at which it occurs.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Ophthalmia.

Ophthalmic purulenta.

Ophthalmia tarsi.

Their treatment.

The cause of these affections in children.

Eruptions ; their seat and treatment.

LECTURE LIV.

ON WOUNDS.

The division of these into four kinds.

The *incised* wound.

Its symptoms.

Two modes of union.

Adhesion explained.

Best mode of effecting it.

Most parts of the body are *regenerated*—*exceptions* to this.

Adhesion produced in parts *nearly separated* ;
in parts *completely* separated.

Union by *granulation*, when adhesion fails ;
comparative *danger* attending the two
modes of union.

Circumstances enumerated which *prevent* adhe-
sion.

LACERATED WOUNDS.

Their symptoms.

Their danger.

The treatment which they require.

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LECTURE LV.

ON CONTUSED WOUNDS.

In *what* they *differ* from other wounds.

Their symptoms.

Their union by granulation.

The treatment which they require.

Effects of these wounds.

Their danger.

Simple contusions.

OF PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

The *three* effects which they produce.

Absorbent inflammation.

Its appearance.

Its cause.

Punctures in dissection ; their danger ;

Their treatment.

Bad effects easily prevented.

Fascial inflammation.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Opening of thecæ.

Effect on the nervous system.

General spasms.

Tetanus.

Kind of wound most likely to produce this effect.

Means which have been tried in tetanus, both constitutional and local.

Their results.

What kind of treatment is the best.

OF CHRONIC TETANUS.

Its symptoms.

Its results.

TRESIMUS.

Its treatment.



LECTURE LVI.

ON WOUNDS OF ARTERIES.

The effect of *incised* wounds of arteries.

The *mode* in which nature *stops* the *bleeding* from them.

The *partial* division of arteries.

The *lacerated* artery.

Punctures of arteries.

The mode in which the *circulation* is carried on after the *division* of a *large vessel*.

Changes in the *anastomosing* vessels.

The larger arteries possess *anastomosing* vessels.

Treatment of *wounded* arteries.

Of the *completely* divided artery.

Of the *partially* divided.

Pressure.

Operation of tying them.

Tourniquet.

Ligatures.

Circumstances to be considered in their application.

Cause of the *slow separation* of a ligature.

Treatment after the application of a ligature.

Mode of tying the principal arteries *shewn*.

Hemorrhages from small arteries.

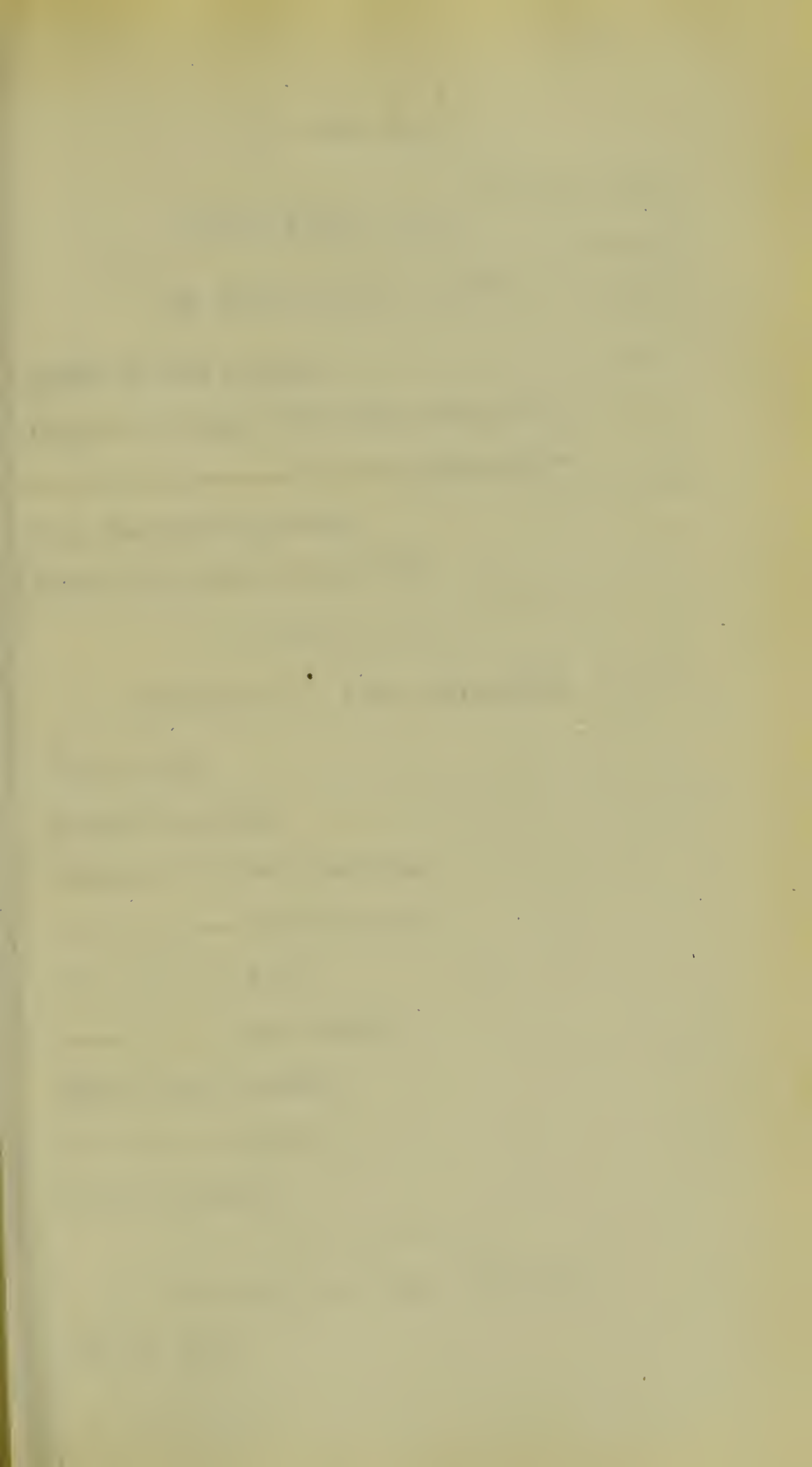
Immediate or remote.

Causes of their recurrence.

Constitutional treatment.

Local treatment.

Styptics.



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LECTURE LVII.

ON WOUNDS OF VEINS.

Effects of such wounds.

Degree of danger from their *hæmorrhage*.

————— *inflammation*.

The *anastomoses* of veins.

Tying the *saphæna major* vein.

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMEN.

Of two kinds.

Stomach wounded.

Wounds of the *large intestines*.

————— *small intestines*.

————— *liver*.

————— *gall bladder*.

Spleen often wounded.

————— *removed*.

Kidney wounded.

WOUNDS OF THE THORAX.

Of two kinds.

Lungs wounded.

Emphyrema.

Treatment.

Danger of such wounds; *bleeding, inflammation, suppuration.*

Heart wounded.

Pericardium wounded.

WOUNDS OF THE THROAT.

Anatomy of the *space* between the *chin* and *sternum*.

Three kinds of wounds.

1st. of the *pharynx*.

2d. — *larynx*.

3rd. — *trachea* and *æsophagus*.

Symptoms of each.

Their treatment.

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LECTURE LVIII.

ON WOUNDS OF JOINTS.

Extremely dangerous.

Symptoms, if *suppurative inflammation* is *permitted*.

Dissection of the injured joint.

Principle to be attended to in the treatment of these cases.

Treatment if they suppurate.

Anchylosis.

———— Degree of.

WOUNDS OF TENDONS.

Result of these.

Principle of their treatment.

Division of the *tendo achillis*.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment and result.

Partial laceration of the *gastrocnemius muscle*, and of the *tendo achillis*; mistaken for laceration of the plantaris tendon.

Their treatment.

SPRAINS.

Their nature.

Their treatment.

WOUNDS OF NERVES.

Effects of their division on the sensation, motion, and heat of the limb.

Disposition of the limb to inflame and ulcerate.

The reproduction of nerves.

The time required for it.

Appearance at the place of union.

Ligatures on nerves.

Their partial division.

Treatment of wounded nerves.

LECTURE LIX.

INFLAMMATION IN BONES, AND THE INJURIES TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT.

Composition of bone.

Its shell and cancellated structure.

Its *periosteal* and *medullary* membranes.

Its two sets of vessels.

Inflammation in bones.

Acute, chronic, or malignant.

Periosteal inflammation of bone.

Its effects.

Its causes.

Treatment, if acute or chronic.

Medullary inflammation of bone.

Its effects.

Its causes.

Treatment.

ON SIMPLE FRACTURE.

Its signs.

Its local and constitutional effects.

The mode of union of a simple fracture.

Its danger and difficulty in some cases.

The time which is required for union.

The treatment of simple fracture.

The principles to be borne in mind.

The reduction of fractures.

Applications required.

Bandages.

Position.

Constitutional treatment.

Causes of deformity in the limb.

Time at which the bandages may be removed.

LECTURE LX.

FRACTURES OF THE DIFFERENT BONES.

Metatarsal bones.

Tibia and Fibula.

Bandages.

Position.

Time required for union.

Fibula.

Fracture of; how ascertained.

Bandages required.

Posture of the limb.

Femur.

Fractured; how ascertained.

Bandages.

Position.

Fracture near the *trochanter major*.

Fracture of the clavicle.

Signs.

Causes of this fracture.

Its treatment. The *objects* to be had in view.

Os humeri. Fracture of.

Signs.

Treatment.

Radius and ulna ; fractured together.

Signs.

Treatment.

Radius fractured alone

How ascertained.

Treatment.

Ulna alone.

How ascertained.

Treatment.

Metacarpal bones.

Lower-jaw. Effects of this fracture.

Best treatment of it.

Ribs.

Fractures of.

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Dangers of these accidents.

Causes of this danger.

Treatment.

LECTURE LXI.

FRACTURES IN AND NEAR TO JOINTS.

PATELLA.

Transverse fracture of.

Its symptoms explained.

Its mode of union.

Experiments.

Treatment.

Time for giving motion to the limb.

Its result.

Compound fracture of the patella.

Advantages of adhesion.

Mode of effecting it.

Uniting ligament ulcerating.

Effect of this ulceration.

Longitudinal fracture of the patella.

Its mode of union.

The treatment it requires.

FRACTURE OF THE CONDYLES OF THE OS FEMORIS.

Signs and treatment.

FRACTURE OF THE HEAD OF THE TIBIA.

Signs and treatment.

FRACTURE OF THE NECK OF THE
OS FEMORIS.

Two kinds of this fracture.

Within the capsule of the joint.

External to it.

Contrasted with dislocation of the femur.

Age of the patient.

Slight causes producing it.

Absence of bony union when the fracture is within the capsule.

Causes of want of union.

Experiments.

Treatment of fracture within the articulation.

The result.

Treatment of those external to the capsule. Their result.

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LECTURE LXII.

FRACTURE OF THE OLECRANON.

Its signs.

The mode of union.

The treatment it requires.

The result.

Time for giving the limb *motion*.

Compound fractures of the *olecranon*.

Their treatment.

Result.

FRACTURE OF THE CORONOID PROCESS OF THE ULNA.

Its signs.

Its result.

Its union by ligament.

FRACTURE OF THE CONDYLES OF THE OS HUMERI.

Signs.

Age at which it occurs.

Distinguishing marks of the fracture of each
condyle.

This accident often *mistaken*.

Treatment which it requires.

Great attention required to preserve the motion of the joint.

Ossific union not produced, when the fracture is entirely within the capsular ligament.

ON FRACTURES OF THE NECK OF THE OS HUMERI.

Their signs.

The *age* at which they occur.

Their treatment.

Its result.

FRACTURE OF THE GLENOID CAVITY OF THE SCAPULA.

Its signs.

Mistaken for dislocation.

Its treatment.

Its results.

SIMPLE FRACTURES WHICH DO NOT UNITE.

This not a very rare occurrence.

The causes which give rise to it.

The treatment which it requires.

Its result.

FRAGILITY OF BONES.

Cases of.

In some cases it is the effect of *paralysis*.

The result of these cases.

Volume 100, Part 1, 1970
No. 1, 1970

Editor: Professor Sir John Huxley

Editorial Board: Sir John Huxley, Sir

John Huxley, Sir John Huxley, Sir

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LECTURE LXIII.

SUPPURATION IN BONE AND COMPOUND FRACTURE.

Periosteal or *medullary* abscesses.

Periosteal. Symptoms.

Cause.

Treatment.

Medullary. Symptoms.

———— ulceration and deposit of bone.

Progress of ulceration.

Treatment.

Abscesses in the shell of the bone.

Influence of bad constitutions upon the internal abscesses of bones.

Their mode of restoration.

Granulation in bone.

Mode of healing over.

ON COMPOUND FRACTURE.

Definition of a compound fracture.

Granulatory process in bone explained.

Process of union in compound fracture.

Callus ; its structure.

Treatment of compound fracture.

Adjustment.

Bandages.

Position.

Constitutional treatment.

Union by adhesion ; its great advantage.

Time required for union.

Difficulties in compound fracture, viz.

Reduction sometimes difficult.

Oblique fractures.

Bone shattered.

Hæmorrhage from large arteries.

Inflammation excessive.

Joints laid open.

Deformity of the limb.

Exfoliations of bone.

Want of union.

Tetanus produced by them.

Amputation of compound fractured limbs.

Time at which it should be performed, when requisite.

Circumstances favourable to it.

————— *unfavourable to it.*

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LECTURE LXIV.

MORTIFICATION IN BONE.

The causes of partial death in bone.

The sloughing or exfoliating process.

Periosteal or external exfoliation.

Its symptoms.

The process of separation.

Its treatment.

Chemical.

Mechanical.

Medullary or internal exfoliation.

Its cause.

The *process of separation*, and of the formation of new bone.

The *time* required for the process in health, and in a diseased state of the constitution.

Treatment of the internal or medullary exfoliation.

Chemically.

Mechanically.

Exfoliations of the bones of the skull.

ON EXOSTOSIS.

Defined.

Of two kinds—periosteal or medullary.

Cartilaginous, and *fungous*.

Growth of each.

Treatment.

SCIRRHUS IN BONE.

Symptoms of this state.

Under what circumstances occurring.

MOLITIES OSSIUM.

Symptoms.

Dissection.

Degree of loss of phosphate of lime.

WARTY ULCER FROM DISEASED BONE.

Cases.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST
BY
JOHN RICHARDSON

IN TWO VOLUMES
LONDON
Printed by J. Sturges, in Pall-mall

1687

By the Author of the History of the
Reign of Charles the First

The present situation
of the country is very
different from what it
was some years ago. The
population has increased
very much, and the
country is now more
cultivated than it was
before. The people are
more industrious and
more civilized. The
country is now more
prosperous than it was
before. The people are
more contented and
more happy. The
country is now more
peaceful than it was
before. The people are
more united and
more loyal. The
country is now more
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more virtuous.

LECTURE LXV.

ON DISLOCATIONS.

Dislocations of the spine. The accident so called is a *fracture* of the *spine* with *displacement*.

Symptoms produced by them vary according to their *situation* in the *cervical dorsal* or *lumbar vertebræ*.

Time in which they generally prove *destructive* is according to their seat; exceptions to this.

Sometimes *recovered* from.

Dissection of these cases.

Attempts to *relieve* them.

Fracture of the *spine* *without* displacement.

Dislocation of the *extremities* of the *ribs*.

Very rare.

Treatment.

Dislocation of the *clavicle*.

At the *sternal* extremity.

How ascertained.

Treatment.

Operation for this dislocation when occasioned by distortion of the spine.

Dislocation of the scapular end of the clavicle.

Signs.

Treatment.

Result.

Dislocation of the os humeri.

Downwards and forwards in the axilla.

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Mode of reduction.

Forwards under the pectoral muscle.

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Reduction.

Backwards on the dorsum scapulæ.

Discriminating symptoms.

Reduction.

Partial dislocation of the os humeri.

Accidents at the shoulder-joint, with which dislocations are liable to be confounded.

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LECTURE LXVI.

DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW.

Ulna and Radius backwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Ulna and Radius laterally.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Ulna backwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Radius forwards.

How ascertained.

Principle of its reduction.

Accidents at the elbow-joint confounded with
dislocation.

DISLOCATIONS OF THE WRIST.

Forwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Backwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Dislocation of the ulna, with fracture of the
radius.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Compound.

Injuries mistaken for dislocation of the wrist.

Dislocations of the fingers.

————— *thumb.*

Mode of reduction.

LECTURE LXVII.

DISLOCATIONS OF THE HIP-JOINT

Are of *four* kinds.

Upwards on the *dorsum ilii*.

The characteristic signs.

Mode of reduction.

Downwards in the *foramen ovale*.

Its characteristic signs.

Mode of reduction.

Backwards in the *ischiatric notch*.

Its characteristic signs.

Its reduction.

Forwards upon the *pubes*.

Its signs.

Reduction.

*Accidents liable to be mistaken for dislocations ;
viz.*

Fractures of the pelvis through the acetabulum.

Fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone.

Discriminating marks.

Business shortening of P. 1-10
and a few handwritten notes

LECTURE LXVIII.

DISLOCATIONS OF THE KNEE.

Dislocations of the *patella*.

Laterally.

Signs.

Reduction.

Upwards. Its treatment.

Dislocation of the tibia.

Inwards or outwards.

Backwards.

Signs of each species.

Reduction.

Result.

Compound dislocations of the knee.

Dislocation of the head of the fibula.

With fracture of the *tibia*.

Produced by relaxation.

Treatment.

Dislocations of the *ankle-joint*.

Forwards.

Symptoms.

3 species of Dislocation

Reduction.

Dislocation inwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Outwards.

Symptoms.

Reduction.

Compound dislocations in the same directions.

Their treatment considered.

Dislocations of the astragalus.

Simple.

Its treatment.

Compound.

Its treatment.

Dislocations of the metatarsus.

————— toes.

General remarks on dislocations.

LECTURE LXIX.

ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

These are of the nature of *contused wounds*.

They are of *two* kinds, viz.

1st. When the *ball* passes.

2d. When the *ball* lodges.

Symptoms of the *first*.

Separation of the *slough*.

Suppuration when established.

Treatment, constitutional and local.

Sinus remaining.

Ball lodging.

Remains *encysted*.

Or is discharged by *abscess*.

Its *course*.

Wounds of *arteries* by gun-shot.

Wounds in the *neighbourhood* of *arteries*.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Wounds of the abdomen.

Their danger.

Penetrating wounds.

Slanting wounds.

Wounds through the Pelvis.

Wounds of the Thorax.

————— *Lungs.*

————— *Heart.*

————— *Large vessels.*

Near the heart.

Wounds of the head.

Ball lodging in the sphenoidal or ethmoidal sinus.

Wounds of the brain.

Gun-shot wounds of bones.

The bone much shattered.

Gun-shot wounds of large joints, often recovered from.

Amputation; when it should be performed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN

ASSOCIATION OF

PHYSIOLOGISTS

HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM MAY 15 TO 20, 1906

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE

AMERICAN

ASSOCIATION OF PHYSIOLOGISTS

WAS ORGANIZED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ON MAY 15, 1906

AND HAS SINCE THAT TIME

BEEN HOLDING ANNUAL MEETINGS

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AND

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LECTURE LXX.

ON BURNS AND SCALDS.

Three effects produced by them.

The local treatment of each state.

Their constitutional treatment.

Cuticle quickly reproduced.

Deformities produced by them.

ON TUMORS.

Of two kinds :

————— *growths of the constituent parts of the body.*

————— *new growths.*

The former attain the greatest size.

THE ADIPOSE TUMOR.

Its symptoms.

Seat.

Its nature.

The size it acquires.

The operation for its removal.

Under what circumstances dangerous.

OF THE ENCYSTED OR FOLLICULAR TUMOR.

Its symptoms.

Its seat.

The manner of its growth from an obstructed follicle.

Number in the same individual.

Disposition to them in families.

Operation for their removal.

In what cases dangerous.

Two other species of encysted tumor described.

ABSORBENT GLANDULAR TUMOR.

Symptoms.

Size.

Most common seat.

Several glands united.

Operation for its removal.

Its danger.

OF THE SIMPLE CHRONIC TUMOR.

Its growth.

Its effects.

Its treatment.



REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

By JOHN BURNET

1679

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.

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LECTURE LXXI.

ON THE BURSAL TUMOR, OR GANGLION.

Symptoms.

Seat.

Cure,

—— by *absorption*.

—— *bursting*.

—— *adhesion*.

—— *excision*.

VASCULAR TUMOR, OR NÆVUS MATER- NUS.

Arterial and venous.

Symptoms of the *arterial*.

Their effects.

Cause of their growth.

Local treatment.

Operation for them.

Symptoms of the *venous*.

Operation for it.

OF THE CUTANEOUS TUMOR.

Its extensive growth.

Its removal.

OF THE HYDATID TUMOR.

Of two kinds.

Described.

Natural mode of cure.

Removed by *operation.*

OF THE NERVOUS TUMOR.

Symptoms.

Seat.

Causes.

Treatment.

Cases of.

LECTURE LXXII.

CARCINOMA.

Its characters.

Its usual seat.

Its course.

Its treatment.

OF THE FUNGOID TUMOR.

Symptoms of this tumor.

In the *adhesive* stage.

In its attempts at *suppuration*.

In the *ulcerated* state.

The *fungus* growing from it; its disposition to bleed.

Different names have been given to this disease in *its three stages*.

Its extension by *absorption*.

Its disposition to form in *various parts* at the same time.

The *structures* most liable to its attacks.

Treatment.

Unaffected by constitutional treatment.

Disposition to it prevented.

Local treatment.

Operation for it.

Its result.

OF THE WARTY TUMOR.

Of two kinds.

Chronic and carcinomatous.

1st. Of great size upon the *labia pudendi* and *nymphæ* ; also on other parts of the body.

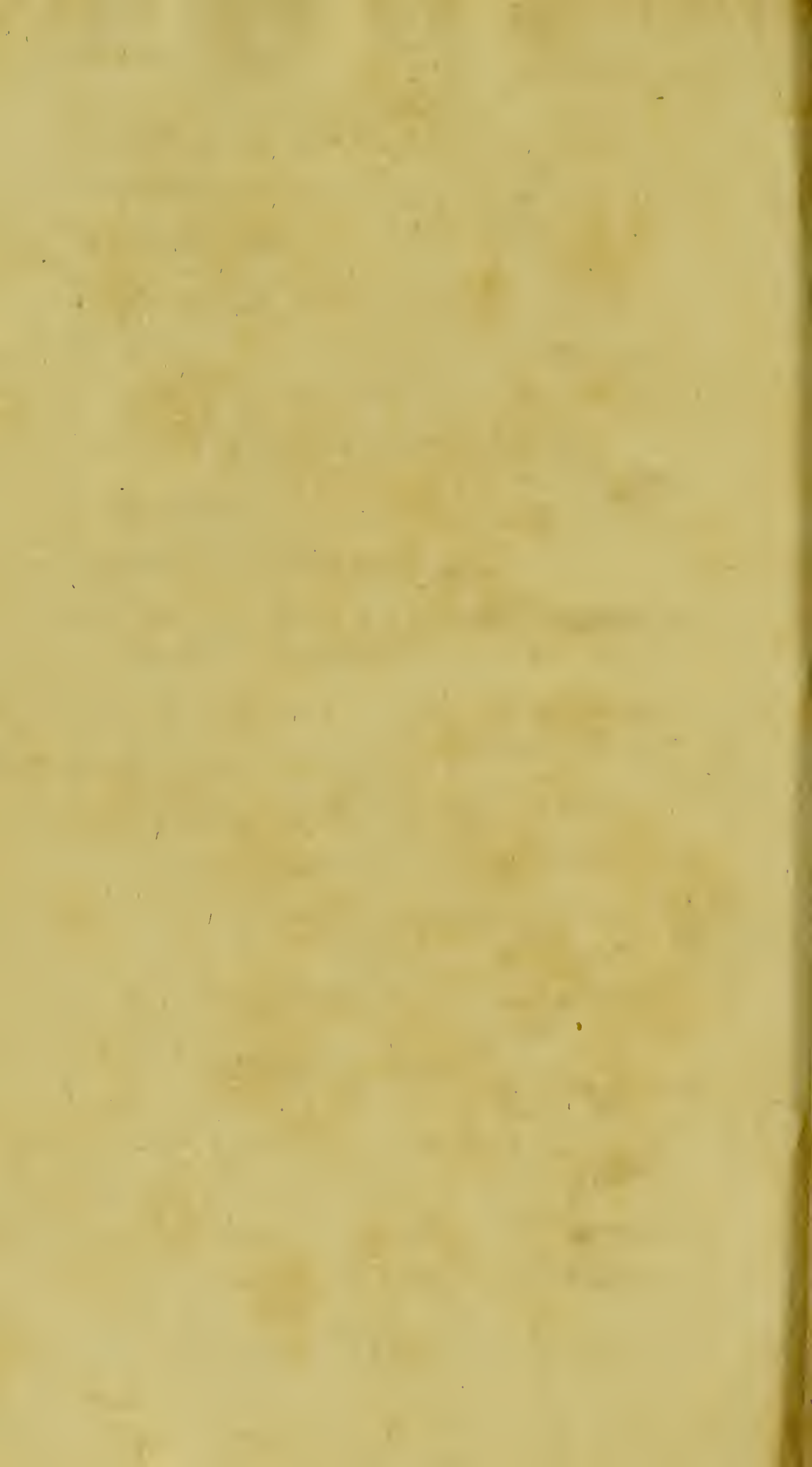
2nd. Its symptoms.

Its most frequent seat.

Its dissection.

The result of its removal.

THE END.





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